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THE CHINESE TREATIES.

Very Interesting Disclosures of the Recent Negotiations in China.

THE AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN TREATIES.

NARRATIVE OF THE NEGOTIATION.

By the arrival of the *Asia* yesterday, from England, we are enabled to present to the public what we have reason to believe will be found to be substantially correct copies of the Treaties recently concluded by the UNITED STATES and RUSSIA with the Chinese Empire. We cannot vouch for entire accuracy in the language of these documents, for they do not come to us from any official source: but we believe all their provisions are given with a sufficient degree of precision to enable the public to judge of their merits. We have reason to believe that a complete copy of the American document was brought to England by Mr. BRUCE, the brother of Lord ELGIN, who has recently arrived.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

PREAMBLE.

The Preamble declares that the President of the United States and the Emperor of China, being desirous of renewing the obligations of friendship between the two countries, and of establishing fixed rules for regulating the intercourse of their citizens, have named, on the one side WILLIAM B. REED, Plenipotentiary of the United States, and on the other, KWEILIANG and HWAS-HANA, imperial Commissioners, and that said Ministers have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be permanent peace between the United States of America on the one part, and the Chinese Empire on the other, and between their people respectively. They shall not insult or oppress each other for trifling causes; and if any other nation should have differences with the Chinese Empire, or act injuriously towards them, the United States will exert their good offices to bring about an amicable adjustment of such differences.

ARTICLE II.

To perfect this friendship it is agreed that, upon its ratification, this Treaty shall be kept for safe preservation in the following manner: The original Treaty, as ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be deposited at Pekin, in custody of the Privy Council; as ratified by the Emperor of China it shall be deposited at Washington, in custody of the Secretary of State.

ARTICLE III.

In order that the people of the two countries may know and obey the provisions of the Treaty, the United States agree, upon its ratification by the President and Senate, to publish and proclaim the same through the journals in which the laws of the United States are published and proclaimed: and the Emperor, on his part, agrees to direct its publication at the Capital of the Empire, and by the Governors of the Provinces.

ARTICLE IV.

In order to perpetuate their friendship the Minister or representative of the United States in China, shall have the right to correspond on terms of equality and in the form of mutual communication with the Privy Council at the Capital, or with the Governors-General of two Kwangs;—and whenever he desires to communicate with the Privy Council, he may send his communication through either of the Governors or by the general post, as he may prefer. His letters may be sealed, and the seal shall be respected; and his letters when received shall be considered and acknowledged promptly and respectfully.

ARTICLE V.

The Minister of the United States, whenever he has important business making it necessary, may visit and sojourn at the Capital and confer with members of the Privy Council, or with other officers who shall be deputed for that purpose. Such visits shall not exceed one in each year, nor shall they be attended with any unnecessary delay. He may go by land or by way of the mouth of the Peiho, but he shall not bring any ships-of-war of the United States into that river. He shall inform the Government of his arrival in the river, that they may provide boats for his service. Such visits shall not be made on trivial occasions or for trifling reasons. The Board of Rites will give all necessary directions for his accommodation, and will provide him a furnished residence, but he shall defray his own expenses, and his *suite* shall not exceed twenty persons in all, exclusive of Chinese servants,—none of whom shall be engaged in trade.

ARTICLE VI.

If the Emperor of China shall hereafter enter into any treaty engagements, permitting the representatives of any other nation to reside permanently at the capital, then the representative of the United States shall, without any further negotiation or dicussion, have the same privilege.

ARTICLE VII.

The superior authorities of the United States and China, in corresponding together, shall do so in terms of equality and in the form of mutual communication. The consuls, and the local officers, civil and military, in corresponding together, shall likewise employ the style and form of mutual communication. When inferior officers of one Government address superior officers of the other, they shall do so in the style and form of memorial. Private individuals, in addressing superior officers, shall employ the style of petition. In no case shall any terms or style be suffered which shall be offensive or disrespectful to either party. And it is agreed that no present, under any pretext or form whatever, shall ever be demanded of the United States by China, or of China by the United States.

ARTICLE VIII.

All personal intercourse and interviews between the Minister of the United States and the officers of the Chinese Empire shall be held at the official residences of those officers, or at the temporary residence of the Minister of the United States, nor shall any pretexts or excuses be urged for declining such interviews. All intercourse upon current matters shall be by correspondence.

ARTICLE IX.

Whenever ships-of-war of the United States, in cruising upon the coast for the protection of the commerce of their country, shall arrive at any of the ports of China, the commanders of said ships, and the superior local authorities of the Government, shall hold intercourse together in terms of equality and courtesy; and the said ships-of-war shall enjoy all suitable facilities on the part of the Chinese Government for the purchase of provisions, procuring water and making necessary repairs. And in case merchant vessels shall be wrecked and plundered, or captured and pillaged by pirates, the national vessels of the United States may pursue the pirates and shall deliver them, if taken, to the Chinese Government for trial and punishment according to the Chinese laws.

ARTICLE X.

The Government of the United States may appoint Consuls or other officers, for the protection of trade at each of the ports opened to commerce, who shall be duly recognized as such by the officers of the Chinese Government, and shall hold official intercourse and correspondence with them, either personally or in writing, upon terms of equality, and in the style of mutual communication. If disrespectfully treated or aggrieved in any way by the local authorities, said officers shall have right to make representations of the same to the superior officers of the Chinese Government, who shall see that full inquiry and strict justice be had in the premises. The Consuls shall avoid all acts of unnecessary offence to, or collision with, the officers and people of China. Upon the arrival of any Consul, the Minister of the United States shall give notice of the same to the Government, in order that he may be properly recognized.

ARTICLE XI.

All citizens of the United States in China, peaceably attending to their affairs, being placed on a common footing of amity and good-will with the subjects of China, shall receive and enjoy for themselves and their property the protection of the local authorities, who shall defend them from insult or injury of any sort on the part of the Chinese. If their dwellings or property be threatened, or attacked by mobs, incendiaries, or other violent and lawless persons, the local officer, on requisition of the Consul, will immediately dispatch a military force to disperse the rioters, and will apprehend the guilty individuals. Subjects of China, who may be guilty of such violence, shall be punished according to the law of China, and citizens of the United States who may injure the persons or property of the subjects of China, shall be punished by the Consuls of the United States according to the law of their own country. Arrests for such injuries may be made by either party.

ARTICLE XII.

Citizens of the United States residing or sojourning at any of the ports open to foreign commerce, shall enjoy all proper accommodation in obtaining houses and places of business, or in hiring sites on which to construct houses and places of business, and also hospitals, churches and cemeteries. The parties interested shall fix the rent by mutual agreement, and the local authorities shall not interfere, but all legal fees for necessary papers shall be paid. The merchants shall not unreasonably insist on particular spots, and the cemeteries shall be protected from desecration by the authorities of China. At places where ships are permitted to come, the citizens of the United States merchants, seamen and others, sojourning there, may pass and repass in the immediate neighborhood, but they shall not go into the country or neighboring villages, or to the public marts for the purpose of disposing of goods unlawfully and defrauding the revenue.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any vessel of the United States shall be wrecked or stranded on the coast of China, and be subject to plunder or other damage, the proper officers of the Government, on receiving information ofthe fact, will immediately adopt measures for their relief and security, and the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment and be enabled at once to repair to the most convenient of the free ports, and shall enjoy all facilities for obtaining supplies of provisions and water. If any merchant vessel of the United States in Chinese waters shall be plundered by robbers or pirates, the Chinese local authorities, civil and military, on receiving information thereof, will arrest the said robbers and pirates, and punish them according to law, and will cause all the property which can be recovered to be placed in the hands of the nearest Consul, or other officer of the United States, to be by him restored to the true owner. If it should happen that the robbers should not be apprehended, the Chinese Government will not make indemnity for the goods lost. But if it be proved that the local authorities were in collusion with the robbers or pirates, then proper representations of that fact shall be made to the superior authorities in order that they may memorialize the throne, and the guilty officers shall be punished and their property confiscated.

ARTICLE XIV.

The citizens of the United States are permitted to frequent the ports of Canton, Chau-chau, or Swautou, in Kwangtung; Amoy, Fuhchau, Taiwan in Formosa, in the province of Fuh-kien; Ningpo, in the province of Cheh-kieng; and Shanghae, in Kiang-Su; and *any other ports that may be opened to the commerce of other nations*, and to reside with their families and trade there, and to proceed at pleasure with their vessels and merchandise to and from any foreign port, and either of the said ports, to any other of them. But said vessels shall not carry on a clandestine and fraudulent trade with other ports, or along the coast. Any vessel under the American flag which shall violate this provision, shall be seized and with her cargo shall be subject to confiscation to the Chinese Government; and any citizen of the United States who shall trade in contraband articles of merchandise, in violation of this provision, shall be dealt with by the Chinese authorities, and shall not be entitled to the countenance or protection of the Government of the United States. And the United States shall take measures to prevent the American flag from being thus abused.

ARTICLE XV.

The citizens of the United States may export from, and import to, any of the designated ports which are open to commerce, all merchandise which is not prohibited—the tariff of duties to be paid by them being the same as that agreed to by the treaty of Wang-hia, except as the same may be modified by treaties with other nations. But it is agreed that they shall in no case be subject to other or higher duties than are or shall be required of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XVI.

Tonnage duties shall be paid upon merchant vessels at the rate of *four mace* [forty cents] per ton, if said vessel be over one hundred and fifty tons burden; and *one mace* per ton if they are of the burden of 150 tons or under, according to the amount of her tonnage as specified in her register lodged with the Consul. And if any vessel which, having anchored at one of the said ports and there paid tonnage duty, shall have occasion to go to any other of the said ports, to complete the disposal of her cargo, the Consul shall report the same to the Commissioner of Customs, who, on the departure of said vessel, will note in the port clearance that the tonnage duties have been paid, and report the same to the other Custom-houses; and on entering another port, the said vessel will only pay duty there on her cargo, but shall not be subject to tonnage duty a second time. And the Government shall take measures for erecting light-houses, placing buoys, &c., the expense to be defrayed out of the tonnage dues.

ARTICLE XVII.

Citizens of the United States, for their vessels bound in, shall be allowed to engage pilots, who will take said vessels into port, and when the lawful duties have been paid, they may engage pilots to leave port. It shall also be lawful for them to hire, at pleasure, servants, compradors, linguists and writers, and passage or cargo-boats, and to employ laborers, seamen, and persons for whatever necessary service for a reasonable compensation, to be agreed on by the parties.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Whenever merchant vessels of the United States shal have entered port the Superintendent of Customs will if he see fit, appoint custom-house officers to guard the said vessels, who may live on board the ships or in their own boats at their convenience. Mutineers on board American vessels shall be apprehended by the local officers and delivered to the Consuls for punishment. If Chinese criminals shall take refuge on board American vessels, they shall not be harbored, but shall be delivered up to the officers of justice upon proper demand being made, and in cases of violence between seamen and Chinese subjects the local officers shall enforce order and do justice.

ARTICLE XIX.

Whenever any merchant vessel of the United States shall cast anchor at any of said ports, the supercargo, master or consignee shall, within forty-eight hours, deposit the ship's papers in the hands of the Consul, or other United States Agent, who will cause to be communicated to the Superintendent of Customs a true report of the name and tonnage of said vessel, the names of her crew and the nature of her cargo, which being done, the Superintendent will give a permit for the discharge of her cargo; and the master, supercargo or consignee, if he proceed to discharge the cargo without such permit shall incur a fine of $500, and the goods so discharged without permit, shall be subject to forfeiture to the Chinese Government. But if the master of any vessel in port desire to discharge a part only of the cargo, it shall be lawful for him to do so, paying duties on such part only, and to proceed with the remainder to any other ports; or if the master so desire, he may, within 48 hours after the arrival of the vessel, decide to depart without breaking bulk. In case of the absence of the Consul and agent of his own Government, he shall apply to the Consul of some friendly Power, or directly to the Superintendent of Customs.

ARTICLE XX.

The Superintendent of Customs, on application made through the Consul, will appoint suitable officers, who shall proceed, in presence of the captain supercargo or consignee, to make a just and fair examination of all goods being discharged or laden, on board any vessel of the United States. If disputes arise as to the value of goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty, and the same cannot be satisfactorily arranged by the parties, the question may, within 24 hours, and not afterwards, be referred to the Consul to adjust with the Superintendent of Customs.

ARTICLE XXI.

Any citizen of the United States who may have imported merchandise and paid the duties upon it, and may wish to *reexport* the same to another part, shall be entitled to make application through the Consul to the Superintendent of Customs, who shall make examination to ascertain whether the duties have been paid according to the report and whether the goods remain with their marks unchanged, and shall make a memorandum, in the port clearance, of the goods and the amount of duties paid on the same, and deliver i to the merchant, and shall also certify the facts to the officers of customs of the other ports; all which being done, on the arrival in port of the vessel in which the goods are laden, and everything being found on examination there to correspond, she will be permitted to break bulk and land the said goods without being subject to the payment of any additional duty thereon. But if on such examination the Superintendent of Customs shall detect any fraud on the revenue of the case, then the goods shall be subject to forfeiture and confiscation to the Chinese Government. Grain and rice may be reëxported without hindrance.

ARTICLE XXII.

The tonnage duty on vessels belonging to citizens of the United States shall be paid on their being admitted to entry. Duties of import shall be paid on the discharge of the goods, and duties of export on the landing of the same. When all such duties shall have been paid, and not before, the Superintendent of Customs shall give a port clearance, and the Consul shall return the ship's papers, and she may proceed on her voyage. The duties shall be paid to the Shroffs authorized, by the Chinese Government to receive the same in its behalf. Duties payable by merchants of the United States shall be received either in sycee silver, or in foreign money, at the rate of exchange of the day. Consuls shall be held responsible if they permit vessels to go without paying the legal duties.

ARTICLE XXIII.

When goods on board any merchant vessel of the United States in port are to be transhipped to another vessel, application shall be made to the Consul, who shall certify the occasion thereof to the Superintendent of Cbstoms, who may appoint officers to examine into the facts and permit the transhipment. And if any goods be transhipped without such application and permit, they shall be subject to confiscation to the Chinese Government.

ARTICLE XXIV.

For debts due from subjects of China to citizens of the United States, the latter may seek redress in law, and on suitable representation being made to the Chinese authorities, through the Consul, they will cause due examination in the premises, and take all proper steps to compel satisfaction. If citizens of the United States be indebted to subjects of China, the latter may seek redress in the same way through the Consul. But the Chinese Government will not hold itself responsible for any debts due from subjects of China to citizens of the United States, nor will the United States be responsible for any debts of its citizens to subjects of China.

ARTICLE XXV.

It shall be lawful for the officers and citizens of the United States to employ scholars and people of any part of China, to teach any of the languages of the Empire and to assist in literary labors:—and the persons so employed shall not, for that cause, be subject to any injury on the part of the Government or of individuals; and it shall in like manner be lawful for citizens of the United States to purchase all manner of books in China.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Relations of peace and amity between the United States and China being established by this treaty, and the vessels of the United States being admitted to trade freely to and from the ports of China open to foreign commerce; it is further agreed that, in case at any time hereafter China should be at war with any foreign nation whatever, and for that cause should exclude such nation from entering her ports, still the vessels of the United States shall not the less continue to pursue their commerce in freedom and security, and to transport goods to and from the ports of the belligerent parties, full respect being paid to the neutrality of the flag of the United States,—provided that the said flag shall not protect vessels engaged in the transportation of officers and soldiers in the enemy's service,—nor shall said flag be fraudulently used to enable the enemy's ships, with their cargoes, to enter the ports of China; but all such vessels so offending shall be subject to forfeiture and confiscation by the Chinese Government.

ARTICLE XXVII.

All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between citizens of the United States in China, shall be subject to the jurisdiction and regulated by the authorities of their own Government, and all controversies occurring in China, between citizens of the United States and subjects of any other government, shall be regulated by the treaties existing between the United States and such Government respectively, without interference on the part of China.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

If citizens of the United States have special occasion to address any communication to the Chinese local officers of the Government, they shall submit the same to their Consul or other officer, to determine if the language be proper and respecful, and the matter just and right, in which event he shall transmit the same to the appropriate authorities for their consideration and action in the premises. In like manner, if subjects of China have occasion to address the Consul of the United States, they shall submit the communication to the local authorities of their own Government, to determine if the language be respectful and proper and the matter just and right, in which case the said authorities will transmit the same to the Consul, or other officer, for his consideration and action in the premises. And if controversies arise between citizens of the United States and subjects of China, which cannot be amicably settled otherwise, the same shall be examined and decided conformably to justice and equity, by the public officers of the two nations acting in conjunction. And the extortion o all illegal fees is prohibited.

ARTICLE XXIX.

The principles of the Christian religion, as professed by Protestants and Roman Catholics, are recognized as teaching men to do good, and to do to others as they would have others do unto them. Hereafter, therefore, those persons who may be quietly and peaceably teaching these doctrines, shall not be persecuted; and any person who may teach these principles shall not on that account be interfered with or molested in any way.

ARTICLE XXX.

The contracting parties agree that if the Ta-tsing Empire should grant to any nation, or to any citizen of foreign nations, any rights or privileges connected with commerce, navigation or politics, such rights and privileges shall enure to the merchants and citizens of the United States also.

This treaty shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States within one year or sooner from the date thereof, and by the Sovereign of the Ta-tsing Empire forthwith. And ratifications shall be exchanged within one year from the date of its signature.

DATED AT TIEN-TSIN, June 18, 1858.

(Signed,) WM. B. REED, U. S. Commissioner.

KWEILING, HWASHANA, } Chinese Commissioners.

THE TREATY BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN AND THE CHINESE EMPIRES.

The Preamble gives the following names of Plenipotentiaries: On the part of Russia, Aide-de-Camp Général, Vice-Admiral Comte EUPHIMIUS POUTIATINE, Commissaire Impérial en Chine, et Commandant en Chef l'escadre Russe dans l'Océan Pacifique.

On the part of China: KOUI-LEANG and HOUACHANA.

ARTICLE I.

Confirms anew the peace and friendship which has for a number of years existed between the two countries and their subjects. Guarantees security of person and property to Russian subjects in China, and to Chinese subjects within Russian territory.

ARTICLE II.

Regulates the correspandence between the two Governments, declaring that it shall not be, as heretofore, between the Senate on the one part, and the Tribunal Li-fan-yaan on the other; but that it shall be between the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Chinese Senior Member of the Council of State, or the Prime Minister at Pekin—on a footing of perfect equality. Provides for the transmission of their dispatches by the frontier authorities of Russia and China, and, in important cases, of special messengers to bear the same, who shall be allowed to make verbal explanations with the members of the Council of State and the Prime Minister. The same equality shall be observed in the correspondence and interviews of the Russian Envoys and Plenipotentiaries with the members of the Council of State, Ministers of the Court of Pekin and the Governors-General, and between the frontier authorities of the two nations. If the Russian Government judge it necessary to send a Minister Plenipotentiary to reside at any of the open ports of China, he shall be entitled to have personal relations and correspondence with the Chinese local authorities, and with the Ministers at Pekin, according to the general rules recognized by all foreign States. Envoys from Russia may go to Pekin, either by Kiakhta and Urga, or by Taku, at the mouth of the Peiho, or by any other port or city opened by China. The Chinese Government to make the necessary arrangements for the journey of the Envoy and his suite. His reception at the capital to be such as is suitable to his rank. He shall there be furnished with convenient lodgings and all necessary things. The Russian Government to bear all the expenses of its diplomatic Envoys to China.

ARTICLE III.

Commerce between Russia and China may be carried on not only by [*sic*] the frontier, but also by sea. Russian ships may trade at the following ports, viz Shanghae, Ningpo, Fuhchau, Amoy, Canton, Taiwan in Formosa, and Kiung-chau-fu in Hainan.

ARTICLE IV.

Provides that there shall be no limitation on the part of the two Governments as to the number of merchants and of the capital employed in commerce. In manifests of goods imported, in the payment of tonnage-dues, and of duties according to the existing tariff, &c., Russian subjects shall conform to the general rules established for foreign commerce in the ports of China. Illicit trade shall be punished by confiscation of goods, for the benefit of the Chinese Government.

ARTICLE V.

Gives liberty for the Russian Government to send Consuls to the open ports, to send ships-of-war to maintain order among Russian subjects, and to support the authority of the Consul. The relations between the Consuls and local authorities, the concession of suitable grounds for the construction of churches, of houses, and of shops, [*magasins*,] the purchase of lands from the Chinese, and all transactions, which come before the Consul, shall be governed by the general rules which the Chinese Government observes in its affairs with foreigners.

ARTICLE VI.

If a Russian ship-of-war or of commerce should be wrecked on the coast, the nearest Chinese authorities shall take the necessary measures to save the ship and cargo, and to take the equipage and cargo to the nearest port where there is a Russian Consul, or a Consul of a friendly nation. The Russian Government will reimburse the expenses occasioned by the salvage of the equipage and of the cargo. In case ships-of-war or merchantmen find themselves under a necessity to make repairs, or to procure water and fresh provisions, they shall be allowed to enter, on their route, into ports not opened to commerce, and to buy that which they need at fixed prices, in a friendly manner, without the local authorities putting obstacles in the way.

ARTICLE VII.

Affairs between Russians and Chinese to be examined by the Chinese authorities and the Consul. Russian subjects found guilty of any crime or misdemeanor shall be judged according to Russian law. Chinese, committing any crime against Russians, shall be punished according to the laws of China. Russian subjects who shall have penetrated into the interior of China, and who shall have committed any crime or misdemeanor, shall be brought back to the frontier, or to one of the open ports where a Russian Consul resides, to be judged and punished according to Russian laws.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Chinese Government having recognized Christian doctrine as tending to establish order and concord among men, engages not to persecute its Christian subjects for exercising the duties [*devoirs*] of their religion. They shall enjoy the same protection which is accorded to those of other faiths tolerated in the Empire. The Chinese Government, considering Christian missionaries as good men who do not seek material advantages, permits them to propagate Christianity among its subjects, and will not forbid them to roam [*circuler*] into the interior of the Empire. A fixed number of missionaries going from the cities or ports opened, shall be furnished with passports signed by the Russian authorities.

ARTICLE IX.

The undetermined boundaries of the frontiers between China and Russia shall be examined without delay, on the ground itself. For this purpose, the two Governments shall name delegates, who shall fix the line of demarcation and conclude thereupon a Convention, which shall be annexed as a separate article to the present treaty. Charts and detailed descriptions of the frontiers shall be prepared [*dressées*] immediately, and shall serve for incontestible documents for the future.

ARTICLE X.

There shall no longer be a fixed term for the residence of the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission at Pekin: the members of this mission shall have the authorization of their Government to return to their country at any time. The vacancy may be occupied by a new member. The Chinese Government shall not be at any expense for the mission; all costs shall be at the charge of the Russian Government. The expenses of the journey of members of the mission, of carriers, and other persons whom the Russian Government may send from Kiakhta and the open ports of China, and *vice versa*, shall be paid by the Russian Government; the Chinese local authorities are obliged, on their part, to take the necessary measures that the journey of all the persons mentioned above may be prompt and commodious.

ARTICLE XI.

A regular postal service shall be established between Kiakhta and Pekin, for the communications between the two Governments, as well as for the wants [*besoins*] of the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission at Pekin. A Chinese carrier shall be dispatched on a fixed day, once a month, for Pekin and for Kiakhta, and shall, within the space of fifteen days or less, carry the official packets and letters to the place of their destination. Moreover, every three months, or four times a year, there shall be sent a convoy from Kiakhta to Pekin, and *vice versa*, for the transport of every kind of effects. This convoy shall make the transit in the space of one month. All expenses occasioned by the establishment and keeping up of these communications shall be paid one-half by each Government.

ARTICLE XII.

All privileges, political, commercial, or others, which may hereafter enure to States the most favored by the Chinese Government, shall be immediately extended to Russia, without any necessity for further negotiation.

This Treaty shall be at once ratified by the Emperor of China, and after it shall have been ratified by the Emperor of Russia, the exchange of ratifications shall be made at Pekin within one year, or sooner if possible. Copies in the Russian, Manchu, and Chinese languages, attested by the signatures and seals of the Plenipotentiaries of the two nations, are in the meantime exchanged; and the Manchu text shall serve as the basis of interpretation for all the articles of the Treaty, which shall be faithfully and inviolably observed by the two high contracting parties.

Done and signed at the City of Tien-tsin, the 13th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1858, and in the fourth year of the reign of His Majesty the Emperor ALEXANDER II.

[L. S.] (Signed)
Comte EUPHIMIUS POUTIATINE.
[L. S.] (Signed) KWEILIANG,
HWASHANA.

Secret History of the Negotiations of the Chinese Treaties.

From the Special Correspondent of the N. Y. Times.

SHANGHAE, Wednesday, July 14, 1858.

Mr. REED has signed his treaty, a better compact than the former one of Mr. CUSHING in many of its particulars and provisions, but obtained under the power of the guns of the English and French, and while they were negotiating the treaties. *The ministers of those nations invited the Russian and American envoys to accompany them to the north* last February, by stating to them that they intended to address the Prime Minister at Pekin, asking this Government to appoint a Special Commissioner to meet them at Shanghae, and there settle all the disputes existing, and adding that a representative from each of the foreign ministers would probably have more weight than from one or two of them. The appointed time came when the Chinese Government was asked to send a Minister to Shanghae, but without a word of reply from it, though there could be no doubt entertained of the reception of the letters; another set of four was therefore sent, stating that *the four writers had decided to go to the mouth of the Pei-ho* in order to get nearer to the Imperial Court. To the mouth of the Pei-ho they all came, therefore, about the middle of April, and ere long a messenger came off to ascertain their business, as if nothing had ever been sent to Pekin. Two Manchoos were soon announced as having been commissioned to come to the Takoo forts to learn officially what the arrival of so many ships indicated. Nobody would see them in form, but the Russians had a meeting through their interpreter. One of them was TENNGHEN, who had been appointed by the Emperor in 1854 to confer with Sir J. BOWRING and Mr. MCLANE, and perhaps owed his present appointment to his former success. Their note, informing the foreign ministers of their appointment, was not answered, for it was superseded by another sent to them by TAN, the Governor-General of this province, informing them that he had been commissioned by the Emperor, and invested with full powers to treat with the ministers of foreign countries assembled at the mouth of the river, and hear all their demands. Before this communication was received, each of the plenipotentiaries had already forwarded a fourth note to YUCHING, the senior member of the Cabinet, informing him of their arrival off the Pei-ho, and asking for an envoy of equal rank to be sent to confer with them—one who had full powers to settle all the disputes and demands against China with each of them.

It may be stated here that this dispatch was sent, like the previous ones, *after full agreement among the four powers*; the proposition came from the English in each case, but *was heartily responded to by the other three.* The Governor-General, in his announcement, said that he was on a military tour when he was ordered to repair to Takoo, and he had had no personal conference with the high officers at the capital. He used, in this dispatch, nothing besides his usual official titles, and made no reference to the particular points spoken of in the letters sent from Canton in February to YUCHING. On these accounts, *Lord Elgin refused to see him or treat with him*, and pretty much ignored his presence, and the French Minister acted in concert with him. *The Russian and American officials deemed that the Chinese Government had now done all that they required, and had several interviews with Tan*, whose instructions, however, were hardly comprehensive enough to settle all their grievances and accede to all their demands. He was vexed at the contempt exhibited by the English towards him, but their real reason probably for standing out on the point of full powers was that they were determined to get up to the capital, or to get a minister fully empowered to let them go, whose *permission* was all the evidence they needed of his having full powers. The Manchoo Government had its own ideas about this demand to visit and reside at Pekin, for their officers there knew that conquest was the only inducement they themselves would have had in a similar case; and they judged, therefore, that Pekin was to follow the fate of Canton. It was an indignity to the Chinese Government to reject an officer of the rank of TAN, because he had not the power to grant the large demands made by the English; and the same conduct in any other country would, I think, have been so considered by the English themselves. Here might makes the right to be on their side.

While these negotiations about full powers were going on off the Pei-ho, the English newspapers in China were publishing letters received from the fleet, reflecting on the "intrusive neutrals" and their officiousness; but all the ministers had come to the anchorage by mutual understanding of each other's position and aims. No explanation of particular views was asked for, as the general policy of each party had been already made known in the public letters sent to Pekin; and there was consequently no objection made to each minister carrying on his own line of negotiation. It was, in fact, expected from the first that such would be the course of procedure, but many seemed to think, and some expressed their thoughts, that *because the Russians and Americans came to the Pei-ho with the English and French, therefore the former were expected to stand and idly wait till those had obtained all they wanted and settled all their difficulties, when they would come and take what was ready for them.* The alliance of the Ministers of these four nations at the gates of the Emperor's Court was rather intended to show his Majesty that they were in earnest, and to present a united front in breaking down the seclusion in which he had for so long a time intrenched himself. But the belligerent powers were in a different attitude from the peaceful ones, and the Chinese were soon made acquainted with the relation in which the two parties stood; and they have not confounded that relationship.

The arrival of TAN at the mouth of the river as the envoy of the Chinese Government not only enabled the two neutral plenipotentiaries to begin negotiations with him upon their particular business, but also to do a great deal at preparing the way for the peaceable adjustment of the demands of the two belligerents. Many interviews were held with TAN or his subordinates, and at every one of them the bad consequences of further resistance was exhibited, the benefits certain to result to all parties from a closer intercourse and understanding represented in the plainest terms. These conferences did good, and the result might have been better if the allied ministers had agreed to meet the Governor-General, and let their further progress towards Pekin depend upon his refusal to accede to that demand, and not on a quibble about "full power." The moral effect would have been greater, judging from what could be learned of the feelings of the Chinese up to the day the forts were taken. No one, who saw their conduct, could reasonably doubt their chagrin at being treated with such indifference, but the practice of disregarding their feelings and views where they do not tally with our own is so common that no importance is given to it.

The forts were taken by the Allies on the 20th of May, and on the 29th the four Ministers left the outer anchorages by mutual understanding and concert, and proceeded to Tien-tsin, there to continue their separate negotiations. The relationship they sustained to each other was that of independent consultation with the Chinese Commissioners, but carried on concurrently; no deliberation was held among themselves, though there might have been some good effects resulting from a different course, and no objections to it will readily suggest themselves if the personal temper of the parties was incompatible. Their front towards the Chinese Government was on the whole well understood, and the two neutrals never, I think, made threats of resorting to force to gain any point.

On arriving at Tien-tsin, two high statesmen were appointed to meet the foreign Ministers, named KWEI-LIANG and HWA-SHA-NA, who put the word "plenipotentiary" on their cards, using the same expression that foreigners used to describe their full powers. This indicated compliance with foreign usages, but it is doubtful whether the officers themselves had any more authority than TAN assumed at the mouth of the river; that functionary was left out of the commission, though he remained in the city during the deliberations.

The Russian and American Ministers resumed the discussion of their treaties, and the demands of the Allies were made after each Plenipotentiary had had a formal introductory interview with the Chinese. The latter proposed one general meeting for this purpose, but Lord ELGIN very properly suggested separate meetings as more satisfactory to all parties, and they readily fell in with the motion. No objection was made as to the powers of KWEI-LIANG and HWA-SHA-NA by any party. The strict application of the technicalities of Western diplomacy to this people is premature before they have had even an opportunity to learn what they are; it was perhaps a mere cover for assuming that every demand would be unreservedly granted to the English. It is important to understand, however, the grounds why the neutral powers commenced negotiations before the Allies, for the English papers have fully dilated on the interference of the former and their gratuitous offer of advice to the Chinese, though it does not appear that any such idea or imputation has originated with the English or French Envoys, or been entertained by them. It is extremely probable that the concert of action between the French and English in conducting their negotiations has been limited to merely a general understanding that one should not thwart the other, rather than that one should not take a step unknown to the other.

It was not to be expected that the two neutral Powers should wait until the Allies had signed and sealed their treaties, before they came forward with the humble request that the Chinese would sign and seal similar compacts, merely changing the names of the countries. The belligerent powers themselves never anticipated such a course, and the concurrent negotiations of the four Ministers were carried on, and the American and Russian Ministers obtained their lesser demands and signed their treaties soonest, because the Chinese agreed to them before they were ready to comply with all those of the English and French. The assistance of the Russian Ministers, particularly, has been important to the success of the Allies, and the explanations, alterations, consequences and suggestions he was continually making through his four interpreters, who had lived at Pekin, did more to bring about a peaceful adjustment of difficulties, I am confident, than their force did to obtain for him all the provisions of the treaty. Perhaps it is safe to say, in respect to this singular quaternion of Plenipotentiaries, met *vis à vis* the Chinese Government, that the neutrals were the best complement to belligerents, and neither would have succeeded as well without the other—at least without a resort to arms, which every one wished to avoid. After concluding these negotiations, it will be best for the United States, perhaps, not to mix again in such relationships. There was no impropriety in doing it for the present objects, but it is not easy to avoid collision or imputation amidst so many contrary currents. The ultimate results of the concessions obtained by one party will enure to all, but the more difficult part will be to save the Chinese Government from dissolution, and this country from anarchy, as those results are carried out. The English have shown themselves more unscrupulous and overbearing in their dealings and threatenings than was expected; perhaps they resorted to such measures as the least distressing to Chinese really, than actual resort to hostilities. The results have been here, as elsewhere, *that they have got themselves to be hated and disliked by the Chinese, while no such feelings are exhibited towards the French.* As one of the leading members of Parliament lately said, respecting the feelings entertained on the Continent towards Englishmen, that they were generally hated, so it is likely to be in China. They are now feared and shunned by the Chinese for their overbearing conduct; their immediate resort to a club or a kick to enforce or illustrate their meaning; and this feeling, I am sorry to say, is likely to increase as intercourse with them extends. I heard one of the leading members of the British community say "that it was the way to make an Asiatic know you was in earnest—to knock him down—and he never resented it as a "European dog." [illegible] principle has too much guided personal and public conduct in India, and the results have been seen during the insurrection. This conduct has produced the results which were to have been expected.

During these negotiations the Russian Minister has been unwearied in his efforts to enlighten the Chinese authorities as to their true powers and position; and they have learned faster under the pressure of circumstances than they would have done, and owe much to him. Russia cannot see China become an English colony, or even become crippled and dismembered to please the grasping ambition of that nation to control her policy. In this view he has steadily opposed the plan of resident Ministers at Pekin, sure that the permanent establishment of four or five Ambassadors at such a weak, suspicious and ignorant court as Pekin will work far more evil than good. Judging from the character of the Chinese, and the readiness of an English Admiral and Minister,—of a man, for instance, like Sir JOHN BOWRING,—to resort to force to increase the energy of his representation, there is fear that irritation and hostilities would ensue, and another blue-book be presented to Parliament, entitled *Insults in China*, as an excuse for declaring war and appropriating more of her territory. It may be a gratifying reflection to an Englishman that his country is feared by all others, and his rights are respected better, perhaps, than the subjects of other crowns; but when he acts in consequence with hauteur and contempt towards the people of all other lands, and draws upon himself their national hatred, when he might, by the exhibition of courtesy and some regard for the feelings and habits of other nations, insure at least their respect, he must take the results as he has produced them. There is so much in the English character that is excellent, and the institutions of the nation have served as a guide to so many others, that one deplores this nullifying conduct, which transfers the odium due to the rude individual to the whole nation, and makes all other nations suspicious of the conduct of Great Britain.

The treaties of the English and French with China were signed on the 26th and 27th inst., and the Chinese Commissioners reported the contents of the four treaties to Pekin on the 28th. Their memorial was acknowledged in a brief rescript, which was not deemed sufficient by those Ministers, and the troops lately arrived off the mouth of the river are ordered up to Tien-tsin to strengthen their demand of a more explicit ratification. There are about 1,500 new forces arrived, and while the real reason of such a movement is probably to ventilate the ships and clean them out, before sending the men back, the effect upon the Chinese will be alarm and distress. The terror of the people at this city will, doubtless, extend to the citizens of the Capital, and give rise to the impression that nothing will serve to bind or restrain the English. A treaty of peace has been signed with them, and immediately after they bring in a large body of troops, whose purpose can hardly be anything else, in the view of the Chinese, than intimidation and hostility. No one supposes that the treaty with either of the four powers will not be ratified, and if the Chinese Government is allowed a reasonable time, the ratifications will be forwarded.

A long course of kind treatment, and passing by small offences committed by irritated Chinese officials will be necessary in dealing with the people of this land, under the privileges allowed by the new treaties. I am not disposed to overlook the advantages which will follow them, because there will be many drawbacks, nor to blink the real benefits in the minor and apparent troubles attending their progress. The junction of the four greatest nations of the earth at this city, proves to the Chinese that they agree in many things; and now that those points are granted by solemn treaties, this Government will be bound to fulfill them, and I think will do so in the main. It is a weak Government, weaker than you can understand, but it is better than any which can be substituted yet awhile, and must, therefore, be tenderly treated with a knowledge of the alternative of destroying it, a full perception of the anarchy which would ensue, and can even now hardly be averted. We can look higher, too, though I doubt if all the agents in the scene did, and see in these negotiations the opening of this mass of ignorance, pride, superstition and pollution, to the entrance of Christian truth and knowledge; and the extension of these principles will assure the peace and perpetuity of all that is worth having among Chinese policy and institutions.

[The above letter from our Correspondent has already been published in the NEW-YORK TIMES of Oct. 20, but as recent events have given its statements fresh importance, and as it embodies a clear and authentic account of the negotiations, we reproduce it in connection with the Treaty.]

THE ELECTIONS.

The Haskin Contest Ended—Mr. Haskin Elected by Thirteen Majority.

The Board of Canvassers of Westchester County finished their labors yesterday. The remaining seven towns were canvassed, and the defective returns from Northcastle Township were corrected. The full official vote elects JOHN B. HASKIN by a majority of *thirteen.*

The following are the complete official returns:

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

	Haskin.	Kemble.	Andrews.
East Chester	247	266	31
Greenburg	464	485	—
Harrison	79	46	—
Lewisboro	180	67	—
Mamaroneck	64	45	7
Morrisania	533	331	8
Mount Pleasant	287	308	6
Newcastle	157	121	12
New-Rochelle	214	128	50
North Salem	164	89	—
Ossining	413	421	15
Pelham	42	35	—
Poundridge	157	87	—
Rye	255	206	8
Bedford	331	173	2
Cortland	533	579	96
Northcastle	208	157	—
Scarsdale	26	23	—
Somers	99	74	—
Westchester	170	200	32
West Farms	465	281	2
White Plains	151	123	—
Yonkers	489	460	6
Yorktown	178	223	11
Total	5906	4884	[illegible]

Haskin's majority in Westchester.................. 1022
Kemble's majority in Rockland and Putnam.... 1009

Haskin's majority, exclusive of 13 votes for "J. B. Haskin," and 4 for "G. Kemble"........ 13

The Republican majority in the whole State of Illinois, on the Congressional ticket, is 4,047. The totals are: Republican votes, 99,867; Democratic, 95,820.

The vote on the question of a Constitutional Convention in this State, so far as heard from, stands as follows: Yes, 21,455; No, 26,906. Majority against the Convention, 5,451, but only a few counties yet reported.

The contest was close in the Chemung Assembly District. Mr. WINTERMUTE, Republican candidate, is elected by a majority of 13.

Important Arrest of Counterfeiters.

LARGE HAUL OF BOGUS COIN, BANK BILLS, BASE METAL, TOOLS, &C.

One of the most important arrests by the Police which has taken place for some time, was made yesterday afternoon by Captain WALLING and Detectives ELDER, MCCORD and SAMSON. The particulars of the case are as follows:

For nearly three months the officers have had a suspicious eye on an elegant brown-stone house in Myrtle, near Division-avenue, which has been supposed, and has proved to be the head-quarters of a desperate gang of counterfeiters. The house referred to is a very elegant mansion, standing several hundred feet apart from any other dwelling. This was the abode of three men and one woman. These parties appeared at times to be very busy, and their appearance and actions, as described by their neighbors, were of such a nature as to excite remark. They refused at all times to have any intercourse with their neighbors.

The officers were satisfied as to their character some time since, but in consequence of certain information received, the descent was deferred until yesterday afternoon, when the four officers entered the house, two by the rear entrance and two by the front. They had no difficulty of access, and made the arrests without any resistance. The inmates were astonished when they found themselves in the hands of the officers of the law.

After their prisoners were secured, the officers commenced a thorough search of the premises, and found the most complete set of dies, stamps, chemicals, and presses for making bogus United States quarter-eagles, gold dollars, &c., ever found in a counterfeiting establishment, together with a large amount of counterfeit bank-bills, consisting of $500 in 5s on the Delhi Bank, of Delhi, N. Y.; $400 in 2s on the New-England Bank, of Boston, Mass.; $270 in 10s on the Bank of Charlotteville, S. C. Besides these, rolled sheets of Oriode metal ready to make into coin, were found. There was about $10,000 in bogus coin in various stages of completion found and secured.

The prisoners, and all the coin and implements, were brought to the Police Headquarters, in Broome-street. The prisoners, with the exception of the woman, have a very respectable appearance. They gave their names as Mr. and Mrs. EDWARDS, EDWARD COOK, and SAMUEL JAMES. They were entirely unknown to the Police until their arrest. Thousands of dollars of bogus coin have been sent by them to all parts of the Union.

Lord Ashburton is about to be married to Miss Stewart Mackenzie.

EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

CONDITION OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Reception of Mr. John Bright at Birmingham.

Visit of the Sixty-ninth Regiment to Ireland.

British and American Treaties with Japan.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Depressed---Consols 98 3-8.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt Lott, from Liverpool at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, Oct. 30, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Colonel Moody, R. E., the Commissioner of Lands and Works in British Columbia, accompanied by Mr. Moody, Captain Gossett, R. E., (late Surveyor-General of Ceylon,) appointed treasurer to the colony, and a number of gentlemen who are to be employed in the customs, revenue and postal service of the colony, were among the passengers.

The screw-steamship *Hammonia* arrived at Southampton, en route for Hamburg, on the night of the 27th ult., and the steamship *Arago* reached the same port early on the morning of the 29th.

The screw-steamer *Lady Eglinton*, from Quebec, arrived at Galway on the 29th ult.

The London *Daily News* says: "A steamer, built for the Egyptian Government in the United States, is a failure, as far as speed is concerned, and it is expected she will be brought to Southampton in the Spring, to have her speed increased."

The political event of the week had been a great demonstration at Birmingham in honor of Mr. John Bright, Member of Parliament from that town, and the delivery by that gentleman of a telling speech on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. Mr. Bright's remarks were regarded as indicative of the policy of the extreme Radicals, and as such attracted great attention. He eulogized the elective franchise, as practiced in the United States; the equal distribution of representation and the ballot; and pledged himself to support a Reform bill, providing for such a system in England. Mr. Bright's recommendations were not generally acceptable to the great bulk of the Press. The Manchester *Guardian* takes decided exception to his laudation of American institutions, and the law and order which he contended prevailed under them.

The complete prospectus of the great Ship Company, founded for the purchase of the *Great Eastern* steamer, had been issued, and a meeting of the old shareholders convened for the 1st of November, to make the final arrangements for the transfer of the vessel. The capital of the new Company is to be £330,000 and the shareholders of the old Company are to receive £25 in new shares for every £200 at present held. The fresh Directors include several men of great energy and influence.

A letter from Limerick says: "Considerable disappointment was felt here on the receipt of intelligence that the deputation which proceeded to London having had an interview with Mr. Cunard, received from him no encouragement, except the enunciation of his opinion that he had long thought that the Shannon was the only port on the west coast of Ireland suited for a packet station, but for the general nature of the service he would prefer Cork; that there were three requisites for a successful Transatlantic packet service, viz.: a mail contract, a first-class passenger traffic, and a goods traffic; and without any one of these resources ruin would be the result of any undertaking of the kind. As to the Shannon and Galway he preferred the former, but he considered Liverpool preferable to either, and as he had got the mail contract for the term of five years from 1862, the mails would continue to be sent from that port. However, notwithstanding Mr. Cunard's opinion, a meeting is to be held in this city for the purpose of taking measures to promote a packet station."

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times* thinks that Lord Derby's answer, declining to have the Shannon surveyed, ought to be a sufficient stay to further proceedings in the ill-digested movement for establishing an American packet station at Foyne.

The Admiralty had issued orders for moorings to be laid down at Galway for the convenience of the Trans-Atlantic steam packets in the harbor. The Dublin papers are informed that Government has decided upon constructing a harbor at Galway capable of accommodating the Trans-Atlantic traffic, and had ordered surveys to be made and the necessary estimates of expenses prepared.

The Galway Company had given notice that they did not intend to close their list of applications for shares until time had been given to hear from the North American Colonies the result of their pending negotiations for mail contracts.

A letter in the Dublin *Evening Mail*, dated Bantry, Oct. 28, says: "I am glad to see that the *Evening Mail* has directed the attention of the Government to the proposed landing in this country of a regiment of armed men from America, commanded by Col. Ryan. There are just grounds for the exercise of caution in this matter, as I am sorry to inform you that seditious societies have been discovered in this neighborhood, as well as in other places in the west of the County of Cork. They are also creeping inland, and have made some progress in the neighboring County of Kerry. A strange peculiarity pervades this movement. The members of the Society bind themselves not to divulge their plans to the priests, and where spoken against from the altar, they denounce the priests as despots, as bad as the rest of their tyrants. They are supposed to derive inspiration from America, and money also. They declare their intention to rise in arms whenever there may be any difference with France or America. The Government is, I believe, aware of these facts. At present, the whole thing is very contemptible, but it affords fair grounds for preventing the gallant Sixty-Ninth from marching through this country in arms, and encamping in military fashion, to keep up the hopes of the Irish rebels. The strange point in this matter is excluding the priests; and without them they can do nothing beyond producing another cabbage-garden campaign."

The London *Daily News*, in an article giving full particulars of the recent reception of intelligible signals through the Atlantic Cable, says that since Wednesday, the 20th of October, the day on which the message was received, there has been no indication of a permanent improvement in the electrical condition of the line.

Mr. William Lemon Oliver, a stock broker in London, had been arrested on a charge of converting to his own use the sum of £5,000, which had been intrusted to him for specific investments.

The young Prince Alfred had sailed on his first voyage to sea as a naval cadet, on board the frigate *Euryalus*. The Prince of Wales was expected to shortly receive a commission in, and join the Army.

Timothy Kirby, the first mate of the American ship *Patterson*, was under arrest at Liverpool, charged with robbing a man named James Harding—who joined the ship at New-Orleans, as a sailor—of $973.

One of the events of the racing week at Newmarket was a match between Mr. Ten Broeck's horse *Barbarity* and Count Batthyany's *Olympus*—the owners riding their respective horses. The former was the winner. The sporting record stands as follows:

Match, 100, h. f. Owners up. Ab. M. (7 furlongs 212 yards.)
Mr. R. Ten Broeck's *Barbarity*, by *Simoom*, 10st. 10lb. (Owner) 1
Count Batthyany's *Olympus*, 11st. 6lb. (Owner 2

Betting—7 to 4 on *Olympus*. *Barbarity* came in alone. *Olympus* refused to move, and was pulled up nearly a quarter of a mile from home.

The telegraphic communication between Dover and Calais continues uninterrupted. The cable has been "under-run" from Dover to the extent of about 13 miles, with a view to finding the fractured portion, but without success. Endeavors will now be made to ascertain whether the damage has occurred about four miles from Calais.

The steamer *Gorgon*, in effecting a survey of the new telegraphic route by the way of the Azores, found the greatest depth between Nova Scotia and Fayal, in latitude 42° 7' north, and longitude 41° 28' west, where no bottom was reached, with 3,000 fathoms of line.

Jean Munson, a Yankee sailor, was arrested the other day in London, for threatening the life of a policeman with a knife, which he brandished with the exclamation, "You ——! this is the way we do in America." He was fined.

The demand for American woods in the London market is trifling. Best quality pine planks and pencil cedar are wanted. Bird's-eye maple is in excess.

It is stated that the indemnity to be paid to France by Portugal in the *Charles et Georges* affair was at first fixed at 450,000 francs, but was afterwards reduced to 150,000 francs, of which 50,000 will go to the widow of the second officer of the vessel who died in the prison of Mozambique. Prince Napoleon is said to have sided with Portugal in the dispute. A correspondent writes:

"Portugal yielded only under a kind of protest, expressed in the refusal to submit the amount of indemnification to arbitration. France having ruled that an indemnification must be given, may at once fix the amount. This is represented to have been the language held by Portugal. As for its not being fixed too high, Portugal simply appealed to the good sense of the Emperor, and not without effect. Refusing to submit the amount of indemnification to arbitration was evidently a refusal to acknowledge that there was reason for any indemnification at all."

The London *Morning Herald* denies, as if by authority, the statement that the Channel fleet had been ordered to Lisbon. It appends to the statement a strong denunciation of the acts of the French Government.

The Minister of Marine has, by a telegraphic dispatch, authorized Admiral Lavaud to place seamen belonging to the Imperial Marine on board the *Charles et Georges*, and to bring her to France.

The litigated point between the French and Brazilian Governments, with respect to the boundaries of French Guiana, will, it is said, be decided in favor of France, on the strength of certain documents lately discovered in the archives of Seville.

The *Moniteur* announces that the journal entitled the *Correspondant* has been seized for an article by Count de Montalembert on England and India, and that a prosecution is to be instituted against the writer and publisher, who are accused of attacks against the principle of universal suffrage, the authority which the Emperor is invested with by the Constitution, and the respect due to the laws. They are further charged with attempting to excite the people to hatred and contempt of the Government, and endeavoring to disturb the public peace. The article in question contains strong language. In one place the Count says:

"Finding the foul marasmus creeping over me, my ears tingling with the low tittle tattle of ante-chambery and the yells of fanatics who think themselves our masters, or hypocrites who think we are their dupes, suffocated by the servile and corrupting miasmata of a loathsome atmosphere, I left France for England to take a bath of fresh air."

In another place he says:

"Returning to France I find in *L'Univers*, 23d May, 1858, Parliamentary Government styled a farce, with scenic decorations. Happy country and happy clergy, whose organ gives such sound information in such decorous phraseology."

The prosecution of so distinguished a man as Count de Montalembert was expected to produce considerable excitement, and it was regarded as an indication of great confidence in its own strength by the Government.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* believes he may assert positively that the French Government has resolved to put a stop to the importation of "free negroes" into the French Colonies—indeed, he says, the plan had been abandoned before the capture of the *Charles et Georges*; and "France, having, as she now considers, defended the honor of her flag, is willing to take the Slave-trade question again into serious consideration as a principle, and, in conjunction with England, endeavor to prevent traffic in African slaves, by finding other means of supplying labor to Colonies where only certain races of the human family can work and live."

Mr. Gowen, the American contractor at Sebastopol, writes to *Galignani*, contradicting the report that his efforts to raise the sunken ships had failed, and been abandoned. He states that he has raised, since May last, as many as six vessels, whole and in good condition, and removed a number of others.

Paris, Friday, Oct. 29.—The Bourse was flat to-day. The 3 per cents. opened at 73.05, and closed at 72.95.

The French Minister of Marine has, in consequence of the approaching expedition to Cochin China, commanded the establishment of a regular service of steamers between the Bay of Japan, Hong-Kong, and Canton. There is at present a regular mail from Hong Kong every 15 days; but when the new service is established, letters may be received in Europe from Cochin China by every Chinese mail. The Minister of Marine was informed by the last mail from India that the gun-brig *Fusée*, of the first class, had arrived in the Bay of Tourane. She is charged by Admiral Rigault de Genouilly to make a survey of the coast. From Manila we learn that the last of the force, French and Spanish, had left for Cochin China.

A nice little quarrel has arisen between France and Russia, such as in the good olden time might have led to an immediate war, and in regard to which the newspapers have observed a discreet silence. It appears that early in last June a strong Russian police, backed by 200 Cossacks, invaded the dwellings of sixty-eight French tradesmen settled in Sebastopol, arrested and conveyed them on board of a Russian vessel (the *Balaklava*) which transported them to Odessa, where they were left without resources, and many of them plunged into the deepest state of distress. A month before that occurrence the Cossacks had seized four French workmen and marched them on foot, like felons, to Simferopol. The reason of this expulsion of so many respectable persons, and the grounds on which Russia could justify such a violation of international law, as well as the laws of humanity, exposing the property of unoffending French subjects to plunder and confiscation, no one can tell. The Russian Government is bent on observing an absolute silence, and appears impervious to all remonstrance.

At a banquet given him at Marseilles, M. de Lesseps announced that the work of cutting the Suez canal would be commenced in three months.

The difference which had arisen between the Federal Council and the Government of the Canton of Geneva, respecting certain refugees, had been amicably settled. Five of the foreigners were to be compelled to quit the Canton, and five permitted to remain.

A letter from Madrid says that all the ships intended for the transport of troops in the contemplated expedition against Mexico had sailed for Cuba, except one which was detained at Cadiz by bad weather.

A telegram from Madrid dated Oct. 25, says: "It is stated that a Royal ordinance is shortly to be published which will give a greater extension to the importation into Spain of tobacco from the Philippine Islands, and which will give an advantage to the planters in that colony over those in the United States."

It is stated in the *Independance Belge* that the Austrian authorities on the frontier have seized upon 10,000 Minnie rifles which were being smuggled through for the use of the Bosnian insurgents.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes that the news of the Portuguese Government having succumbed to France had created a disagreeable impression in the Austrian capital. The Austrians thought that right was on the side of Portugal, and expected England would have interfered in her favor.

The Austrian Government is much perplexed with its Galician subjects. The military authorities complain that the difficulty of keeping the Galicians in order has increased a hundred-fold since the bestowal of a Parliament and independence and freedom of election on their Moldo-Wallachian neighbors.

Intelligence from Vienna states that the Protestants of the Austrian empire are making every effort to have their rights recognized, and to obtain the reorganization of their churches. They complain of the parsimony which the Government, so generous towards the Catholic, displays in all matters relating to their creed.

A few evenings ago, at the theatre at Varese, a little town in Lombardy, near the lake of that name, an opera was produced, a couplet in which ended with the words, "*Viva l'Italia!*" These words electrified the audience, who rose to their feet and cried with the greatest enthusiasm, "*Viva l'Italia!*"

A Prussian journal states that the Papal Government has laid the Ghetto at Rome (that is, the quarter inhabited by the Jews) under contribution to defray the keep of the kidnapped child at the College of Catechumens.

Mr. E. B. Schultz, of Bortsenburg, complains that his child was forcibly taken from him soon after its birth, and baptized by the (Swedish) authorities; and, in consequence of his having refused to allow it to be baptized and become a member of the Lutheran Church, guardians have been appointed by the magistrates. This is every bit as bad as the Pope.

Dates from Table Bay to Sept. 21 had reached England.

Four slave vessels had been captured and sent into St. Helena.

Sir George Grey had opened a conference on the frontier with a view to a reconciliation between the Free State and Moshesh.

The last advices from the Cape of Good Hope mentioned, in vague terms, the burning of the steamship *Eastern City*. It is now stated that the vessel in question was the *emigrant* ship of that name, and that only one life was lost. The *Eastern City*, Captain Johnston, left Liverpool, on the 10th of July last, for Melbourne, having on board 180 passengers, a crew of 47 men, and 1,600 tons of general cargo. On the 23d of August, when about 600 miles from the nearest land, fire was discovered to have broken out in the forehold of the ship. At once every endeavor was made to extinguish it, and precautions were taken to prevent it spreading, but, notwithstanding the almost superhuman efforts of the captain, crew and passengers, the flames gained headway, and on the following afternoon it was found that all below the decks was on fire. Hope had almost disappeared from every heart on board, and many farewells had been taken, when a sail was espied, and towards night a ship approached, which proved to be the *Merchantman*, bound from London to Calcutta with troops. This vessel succeeded in rescuing every soul on board, with the exception of a passenger named Peter McLean, who, it is feared, was suffocated in his berth. The *Merchantman* arrived in Table Bay on the 11th of September, and the passengers would be forwarded on to Melbourne. The loss, including passengers' baggage, &c., is estimated at about £100,000. Great praise is accorded to the captain of the *Eastern City* for the ability and energy he displayed in the hour of peril. The *Eastern City* was built in Boston, but was owned by a company in Glasgow, and chartered to James Baines & Co., of Liverpool. She was very heavily insured at Lloyds.

The London *Times* has reason to believe that the proclamation which was to announce the assumption of the Government of India by the Queen, was drawn up and dispatched from England some weeks since. Intelligence of its arrival in India was expected very shortly.

The same journal contradicts the report that two persons sent by the Ranee of Jhansi to treat with the British authorities were immediately hanged, and says that on the contrary the messengers were well treated.

The Calcutta mail of Sept. 23 had reached England. The letters and papers add little to previous information. Active operations by Lord Clyde (Colin Campbell) were not expected to commence before Oct. 15.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Capture of Piratical Junks—Lord Elgin's Visit to Yeddo—Th British and American Treaties with Japan.

The China mails to Sept. 13, from Hong Kong had arrived. The news had been anticipated by telegraph.

A great number of piratical vessels had been captured and sunk by the British cruisers.

In the Pekin *Gazette* the term "Barbarian" continued to be used towards foreigners.

The treaty concluded with Japan by Lord Elgin, is said to be almost identical with the American treaty. One year after its ratification five ports will be opened to English traders. Cotton and Woolen fabrics are only to pay a duty of 5 per cent. of the declared value on importation. Almost all other articles are to pay 20 per cent. A resident minister is to be permitted at Yeddo. Exports are to be subject to a duty of 5 per cent. The Dutch had not, as yet, succeeded in obtaining the privileges granted to other nations. During Lord Elgin's visit to Yeddo, the Emperor was unwell, which was given as an excuse for his not receiving his lordship.

The Chinese agents for negotiating the tariff had not reached Shanghae.

The vacillating course of the Tai-ping rebels for the last few years forbodes evil to their cause. They have now quitted Chihkian, the greater part of the force having passed over into Fuhkien. Thus the two cities, Chuchau and Kuchu, are relieved, although there are parties committing depredations on all the border districts. They seem to have ceased operations as soon as they encountered men who were willing to fight.

The following information is given by the North China *Herald* in regard to the new treaty which Lord Elgin has just concluded with Japan:

"Her Majesty's ship *Furious*, Capt. Sherard Osborne, C. B., arrived from Yedo on Thursday, the 2d, having on board his Excellency the Earl of Elgin and suite. The *Furious* left Yedo on the 27th ult., having remained there a fortnight, during the greater part of which time his Excellency and staff were living on shore in a residence prepared for them by the Japanese Government, with whom Lord Elgin concluded a treaty of commerce, of which a short notice appears below. The Emperor was sick, and therefore did not see Lord Elgin. It was proposed that his lordship should be received by his son, a boy of twelve or thirteen years of age, which was very judiciously declined. It would have established a bad precedent. The Count Poutiatine had been received by him.

We learn that Lord Elgin has, during his short stay of a fortnight in the capital of Japan, succeeded in concluding a treaty with the Government of that country upon the most advantageous terms. The American treaty, signed about three weeks previously, forms to a great extent the base of the treaty which has just been negotiated by the British plenipotentiary. It provides for a resident minister at the court of Yedo, for the opening of the ports of Kanagawa, (which has not inappropriately been called the Whampoa of Yedo,) of Nagasaki, and of Hakodade, within the term of one year from the date of signature; at later periods a port on the west coast, and another on the east coast called Hiogo, which is the port of Ohosaka, are to be opened to the commerce of the west, while the principal cities of Yedo and Ohosaka are to be thrown open to trade. For the present, Europeans, with the exception of the minister at Yedo, are not allowed to travel in the interior. The peculiar internal organization of the country, which is divided by 360 feudal princes into separate and almost independent principalities, will account for this restriction. The commercial arrangements are on the most liberal possible scale. All exports, with the exception of a few prohibited articles, are subject to a duty of 5 per cent. Imports are charged with a duty of 20 per cent., but as there are no tonnage or other dues, this does not seem an unreasonable amount. A list of articles on which an import duty of only 5 per cent. is charged is excepted from this general provision, and one of the most important concessions, which we are informed was obtained by Lord Elgin, was the insertion in this latter list of cotton and woollen goods. We are much mistaken if, from what we hear of the Japanese, the market thus created for our home manufactures will not rival that afforded by the vast empire lately thrown open by the treaty of Tien-tsin. Another important provision, and one which we believe is not contained in the American treaty, is that by which it is agreed that the tariff shall be subject to revision at the end of five years. There are other minor differences, the details of which have not reached us, but we believe the above contains the principal items of the new treaty, together with its points of difference with that signed by Mr. Harris, the American Consul of Simoda. The Russian Minister, Count Poutiatine, was at Yedo while Lord Elgin was there, but we understand that his treaty differs in no material point from the American."

The following paragraphs have reference to the American Treaty with Japan, and other important matters:

The *Powhatan* brings the important intelligence that, on the 28th of July a treaty was signed at Konogawa, near Yedo, between the United States and Japan, conferring great privileges. Among them an abolition of the Government monopoly of trade, and the right of diplomatic residence at Yedo. The treaty was effected by Mr. Harris, the American Consul-General charged with diplomatic functions. It is now on board the *Powhatan*, and goes to America by the next mail. Mr. Harris has recently visited Yedo, and had an interview with the Emperor. The Russian frigate *Askold*, with Admiral Poutiatine on board, was entering the harbor of Simoda as the *Powhatan* left it. The fact of the American treaty was not known to Lord Elgin when he left Nagasaki.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

From the London Daily News, Oct. 28.

Since the announcement was made a few days ago by the Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company that a message had been received through the cable from Newfoundland, the public have naturally expected to hear from day to day that the electrical communication has again been firmly established between Valentia and Newfoundland. But since Wednesday, the 20th, the day on which the message was received, there has been no indication of a permanent improvement in the electrical condition of the line. As, however, the circumstances under which the few words which passed through the cable were received at Valentia have not been made public, it may be as well to mention them. On Wednesday, the 20th, the day in question, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, considerable appearances of signals manifested themselves upon the galvanometer, with oscillations of the needle equal to 50 divisions of Professor Thomson's scale, which, as they occurred at very regular intervals, were rightly supposed to be the usual reversals every 15 seconds. These appearances continued until between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, when the words "two hundred," and some 15 or 16 letters, of which no sense could be made, were received. Subsequently, the signals "Can you r" (no doubt "read") were received very clearly. Messages were of course immediately sent back to the effect that the Newfoundland signals and words came very distinctly, and, if they could read from Valentia, to send "V," but, as no direct response was received to this, it was, of course, concluded that it was not received. Between 7 and 8 o'clock, on the same evening, the words "Daniels' now in circuit" were distinctly recorded, together with a great many signals which were not intelligible. These unreadable motions of the needle continued until between 9 and 10 P. M., when the words, "Two hundred and forty," which, no doubt, alluded to the number of cells contained in the Daniels battery, which was spoken of in the message previously received, and a great many letters and signals, of which nothing connected could be made, were received. During the next hour for receiving, say from 11 to 12 P. M., the needle of the galvanometer was watched most closely, yet strangely, though the insulation of the wire appeared to be in precisely the same condition, not the least indication of even a "reversal" was observed; the wire appeared to have sunk into its usual lethargic condition. During Thursday and Friday, though the most vigilant watch was day and night kept upon the galvanometer, no appearance of returning currents could be observed, though the earth current during the whole of this period seemed to be remarkably steady. On the morning of Saturday last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, some slight indications of signals and reversals were noticed; but they were neither very intelligible nor enduring. From thence up to the present time nothing more has been received. And yet the testings do not show that the cable, in regard to insulation, is in a worse condition than it was a month back. It is certainly a most extraordinary and unaccountable fact that, apparently with all circumstances the same, the cable should at times be found capable of transmitting signals, while at others not the faintest trace of a signal can be made to pass from shore to shore, even with the greatest amount of electrical power. There is, indeed, "more 'twixt Heaven and earth than is dreamed of in our philosophy." The advance of electrical science every day brings to light startling facts connected with submarine telegraphs of which no one previously had the least idea. Thus within the last few days some important discoveries have been made in connection with submarine cables by Mr. Charlton Wollaston, of Derby, who has elucidated the fact that currents of water passing across submarine cables produce in them induced electrical currents. To put this theory to a practical test, Mr. Wollaston a day or two ago immersed a considerable length of an insulated conductor in the Thames, opposite East Greenwich. As the tide rose, a very considerable current of electricity was observed flowing through the wire in a direction contrary to that of the tide, which increased in force as the motion of the water became more rapid, and again declined at high water ceasing altogether just before the ebb. When the tide fell the current again manifested itself in the wire, but its direction was changed. The varying and irregular currents which are observed upon the galvanometer at both ends of the Atlantic Cable, have been attributed to the inductive influence of natural impulses of electricity which are continually traversing the face of the earth. Since that discovery of Mr. Wollaston's, however, it is quite evident that they may partly, if not entirely, be due to the effect of the ocean currents. It is known that a very rapid tide flows in and out of the estuary of Dingle Bay, across which the cable is laid, and it would, therefore, be easy to put the matter to practical test by noticing the force and direction of the supposed "earth" currents at the rise, fall, and turn of the tide. The *Stag*, with seven miles of the shore end of the cable on board, arrived in Valentia harbor on Tuesday night, and Captain Kell will no doubt commence the laying of it without unnecessary delay.

It is understood that Mr. Henley, whose powerful magneto-electric machines have for some time been used at Valentia, has undertaken to superintend the electrical operations at Valentia for a short period. If the next accounts from Newfoundland should show that the reversals from Mr. Henley's instruments have been received from Valentia, no time will be lost in dispatching a similar piece of apparatus to the station at Trinity Bay.

Ship-Raising at Sebastopol—A Letter from the Contractor.

Sebastopol, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1858.

To the Editor of Galignani's Messenger:

I noticed an article in your journal relating to the sunken ships in this harbor. As so many contradictory statements have appeared, some declaring that the Americans who contracted for the removal of the ships had abandoned the work as hopeless; others, that the terrible worm of the Black Sea had entirely destroyed the vessels; others, that the work was never confided to an American—in answer to all such reports, allow me to state that I contracted with the Russian Government in October, 1856, to remove the ships and vessels sunk in this harbor; that I am an American; that immediately on closing the contract I returned to the United States and had such machinery constructed as was necessary, and arrived at this place the following year, and commenced preparing the machinery and materials, which were not completed until May last. Since that time I have raised whole the 16-gun schooner *Smelia*, the steamers *Turk* and *Groznoi*, and also the 16-gun brig *Aenas*, the *Parassiane* and *Strella*, and am now engaged on the steamers *Danube* and *Odessa*, which will be raised in a few days. In addition to the above, I have entirely removed the hulls of two old line-of-battle ships and a frigate that were formerly used as prison ships; also the frigate *Havanna*, and the line-of-battle ship *Sagodul*, with the exception of her keel, which is buried in over 12 feet of soft mud. My forces are now engaged in the removal of the 120-gun ship *Constantine*, line-of battle ship *Paris*, and transport *Benezau*, which are ships in the middle of the harbor, and are rapidly being removed. The tornado has not injured the sunken ships to the extent generally supposed. The Russian Government are now repairing the steamer *Turk*, which is in excellent order; her hull is quite sound with the exception of her upper works; her engines require some slight repairs; the commission that examined her decided that it would require but five per cent. of her value to restore her to complete running order. The other vessels are in equally as good a condition. I beg further to remark, that I contracted to clear the harbor of Sebastopol, and shall complete the work in a faithful manner. The various contradictory statements that have appeared have undoubtedly arisen from the fact that an American company came here with a wonderful pump, (Gwynne's,) by which means they supposed they could exhaust the water from the ships and float them. After ineffectual attempts for some six months, they abandoned their work, and departed for America, *via* Constantinople. Not wishing to depreciate the power of their machinery, they reported the impossibility of the ships ever being removed, which has now been practically refuted.

I am, &c., JOHN E. GOWAN.

Illness of Mr. Spurgeon—A Letter to his Flock.

The illness of Mr. Spurgeon has been more serious than the public was informed. The following is a letter addressed by him to his congregation:

Beloved Friends and Kindred in Christ: The days seem like weeks and the weeks seem like months since I went up to the house of the Lord. My heart and my flesh are crying out for the assembly of the saints. Oh, how I long to hear once more the solemn shout of the festal throng who with the voice of joy and praise keep hold day!

I am slowly rallying. My great struggle now is with weakness. I feel as if my frail bark had weathered a heavy storm which has made every timber creak. Do not attribute this illness to my having labored too hard for my Master. For His dear sake, I would that I may yet be able to labor more. Such toils as might be hardly noticed in the camp for the service of one's country would excite astonishment in the Church for the service of our God.

And now, I entreat you, for love's sake, to continue in prayer for me. When ye find access to God, remember me. Mind, it is not by the words of your mouth, nor yet by the cravings of your heart, but it is by the precious blood of Christ you must draw nigh to God. And when ye find His sweet presence, and are bedewed with His holy annointing, then pour out your souls before Him, and make mention of me in your supplications. Yours to love and serve in the Gospel, C. H. SPURGEON.

Clapham, Tuesday evening, Oct. 26, 1858.

MR. BRIGHT'S SPEECH.

Severe Review of the General Policy of the British Government.

On the evening of the 27th ult. Mr. Bright was entertained by his friends at Birmingham at a dinner, at which over 500 persons were present. In response to a complimentary toast he spoke as follows:

Mr. Bright: The frequent and far too complimentary manner in which my name has been mentioned to-night, and the most kind way in which you have received me, have placed me in a position somewhat humiliating and really painful; for to receive laudation which one feels one cannot possibly have merited is much more painful than to be passed by in a distribution of gratitude to which possibly one might lay some claim. If one-twentieth part of what has been said is true, if I am entitled to any measure of your approbation, I may begin to think that my public career and my opinions are not so un-English and so anti-national as the best of those who presume to be the best of our public instructors have sometimes assumed. [Cheers.] How, indeed can I any more than any one of you be un-English and anti-national? Was I not born upon the same soil? Do I not come of the same English stock? Are not my family committed irrevocably to the fortunes of this country? Is not whatever property I may have depending as much as yours is depending upon the good government of our common fatherland? [Hear, hear.] Then how shall any man dare to say to any one of his countrymen, because he happens to hold a different opinion on questions of great public policy, that therefore he is un-English and is to be condemned as anti-national? [Cheers.] There are those who would assume that between my countrymen and me, and between my constituents and me, there has been and there is now a great gulf fixed, and that if I cannot pass over to them and to you, they and you can by no possibility pass over to me.

Now, I take the liberty here, in the presence of an audience as intelligent as can be collected within the limits of this island, and of those who have the strongest claims to know what opinions I do entertain relative to certain great questions of public policy, to assert that I hold no views, that I have never promulgated any views on those controverted questions with respect to which I cannot bring as witnesses in my favor, and as fellow-believers with myself, some of the best and most revered names in the history of English statesmanship. [Hear, hear.] About 120 years ago the Government of this country was directed by Sir Robert Walpole, a great Minister, who for a long period preserved the country in peace, and whose pride it was that during those years he had done so. Unfortunately, towards the close of his career, he was driven by faction into a policy which was the ruin of his political prospects. Sir Robert Walpole declared, speaking of the question of war as affecting this country, that nothing could be so foolish, nothing so mad as a policy of war for a trading nation, [hear, hear,] and he went so far as to say that any peace was better than the most successful war. [Hear, hear.] I do not give you the precise language of the Minister, for I speak only from memory, but I am satisfied I am not misrepresenting him in what I have now stated. Come down 50 years nearer to our own time, and you find a statesman, not long in office, but still held in the affections of all persons of liberal principles in this country, and in his time representing fully the sentiments of the Liberal Party—Charles James Fox. [Cheers.] Mr. Fox, referring to the policy of the Government of his time, which was one of constant interference in the affairs of Europe, and by which the country was continually involved in the calamities of war, said that although he would not assert or maintain the principle, that under no circumstances could England have any cause of interference with the affairs of the Continent of Europe, yet he would prefer the positive policy of non-interference and of perfect isolation rather than the constant intermeddling to which our recent policy had subjected us, and which brought so much trouble and suffering upon the country. [Hear, hear.] In this case also I am not prepared to give you his exact words, but I am sure that I fairly describe the sentiments which he expressed.

Come down fifty years later, and to a time within the recollection of most of us, and you find another statesman, once the most popular man in England, and still remembered in this town and elsewhere with respect and affection. I allude to Earl Grey. [Cheers.] When Earl Grey came into office for the purpose of carrying the question of Parliamentary Reform, he unfurled the banner of "Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform," and that sentiment was received in every part of the United Kingdom, by every man who was or had been in favor of Liberal principles, as the pronouncement of the commencement of a new era, which should save his country from many of the calamities of the past. [Hear.] Come down still nearer, and to a time that seems but the other day, and you find another Minister, second to none of those whom I have mentioned—the late Sir Robert Peel. [Cheers.] I was in the House of Commons, observing the conduct of Sir Robert Peel, from the time when he took office in 1841; I watched his proceedings particularly from the year 1843 up to the time of his lamented death; and during the whole of that period, I venture to say, his principles, if they were to be discovered from his conduct and his speeches, were precisely those which I have held, and which I have always endeavored to press upon the attention of my countrymen. [Cheers.] If you have any doubt upon that point I would refer you to that last, that most beautiful, that most solemn speech, which he delivered with an earnestness and a sense of responsibility as if he had known he was leaving a legacy to his country. [Hear, hear.] If you refer to that speech, delivered on the morning of the very day on which occurred the accident which terminated his life, you will find that its whole tenor is in conformity with all the doctrines that I have urged upon my countrymen for years past, with respect to our policy in relation to foreign affairs. When Sir Robert Peel went home just before the dawn of day—the last occasion that he had passed from the House of Commons, the scene of so many of his triumphs, I have heard, from what I think a good authority, that after he entered his own house, he expressed the exceeding relief which he experienced at having delivered himself of a speech which he had been obliged, reluctantly, to make against a Ministry which he was anxious to support, and he added, "If I am not mistaken, I have made a speech of peace, a speech of peace." [Hear, hear.]

Well, if this be so, if I can give you four names like these—if there were time I could make a longer list of still eminent, if inferior men—I should like to know why I, as one of a small party, am to be set down as teaching some new doctrine which it is not fit for my countrymen to hear, and why I am to be assailed in every form of language, as if there was one great department of governmental affairs on which I was incompetent to offer any opinion to my countrymen. [Hear, hear.] But leaving the opinions of individuals, I appeal to this audience, to every man who knows anything of the views and policy of the Liberal Party in past years, whether it is not the fact that up to 1832, and, indeed, to a much later period, probably to the year 1850, those sentiments of Sir Robert Walpole, of Mr. Fox, of Earl Grey, and of Sir Robert Peel—the sentiments which I in humbler mode have propounded—were not received unanimously by the Liberal Party as their fixed and unchangeable creed? [Hear, hear.] And why should they not? Are they not founded upon reason? Do not all statesmen know, as you know, that upon peace, and peace alone, can be based the successful industry of a nation, and that by successful industry alone can be created that wealth which, permeating all classes of the people, not confined to great proprietors, great merchants, and great speculators, not running in a stream merely down your principal streets, but turning fertilizing rivulets into every bye-lane and every alley, tends so powerfully to promote the comfort, happiness and contentment of a nation? [Cheers.] Do you not know that all progress comes from successful and peaceful industry, and that upon it is based your superstructure of education, of morals, of self-respect among your people, as well as every measure for extending and consolidating freedom in your public institutions? [Cheers.]

Well, I am not afraid to acknowledge that I do oppose—that I do utterly condemn and denounce a great part of the foreign policy which is practiced and adhered to by the Government of this country. [Hear, hear.] You know, of course, that about 170 years ago there happened in this country what we have always been accustomed to call "a glorious Revolution"—a Revolution which had this effect, that it put a bit into the mouth of the monarch, so that he was not able of his own free will to do, and he dared no longer attempt to do, the things which his predecessors had done without fear. But if at the Revolution the Monarchy of England was bridled and bitted, at the same time the great territorial families of England were enthroned, [hear, hear;] and from that period, until the year 1831 or 1832—until the time when Birmingham politically became famous—those territorial families reigned with an almost undisputed sway over the destinies and the industry of the people of the united kingdom. [Hear, hear.] If you turn to the history of England, from the period of the Revolution to the present, you will find that an entirely new policy was adopted, and that while we had endeavored in former times to keep ourselves free from European complications, we now began to act upon a system of constant entanglement in the affairs of foreign countries, as if there was neither property nor honor, nor anything worth striving for, to be acquired in any other field. The language coined and used, then, has continued to our day. Lord Somers, in writing for William III., speaks of the endless and sanguinary wars of that period as wars "to maintain the liberties of Europe." There were wars "to support the Protestant interest," and there were many wars to preserve our old friend, "the balance of power." [A laugh.] We have been at war since that time, I believe, with, for and against every considerable nation in Europe. We fought to put down a pretended French supremacy under Louis XIV. We fought to prevent France and Spain coming under the sceptre of one monarch, although, if we had not fought, it would have been impossible in the course of things that they should have become so united. We fought to maintain the Italian provinces in connection with the House of Austria. We fought to put down the supremacy of Napoleon Bonaparte, and the Minister who was employed by this country at Vienna after the great war, when it was determined that no Bonaparte should ever again sit on the throne of France, was the very man to make an alliance with another Bonaparte for the purpose of carrying on a war to prevent the supremacy of the late Emperor of Russia. [Cheers.] So that we have been all round Europe and across it over and over again, and after a policy so distinguished, so preëminent, so long-continued and so costly, I think we have a fair right—I have, at least—to ask those who are in favor of it to show us its visible result. [Hear, hear.] Europe is not at this moment, so far as I know, speaking of it broadly, and making allowance for certain improvements in its general civilization, more free politically than it was before. [Hear, hear.] The balance of power is like perpetual motion, or any of those impossible things which some men are always racking their brains and spending their time and money to accomplish. [A laugh.] We all know and deplore that at the present moment a larger number of the grown men of Europe are employed, and a larger portion of the industry of Europe is absorbed, to provide for and maintain the enormous armaments which are now on foot in every considerable continental State. [Hear, hear.]

Assuming, then, that Europe is not much better in consequence of the sacrifices she has made, let us inquire what has been the result to England, because, after all, that is the question which it becomes us most to consider. [Hear, hear.] I believe that I understate the sum when I say that in pursuit of this Will-o'-the-wisp, the liberties of Europe and the balance of power, there has been extracted from the industry of the people of this small island no less an amount than £2,000,000,000 sterling. I cannot imagine how much £2,000,000,000 is, and therefore I shall not attempt to make you comprehend it. I presume it is something like those vast and incomprehensible astronomical distances with which we have been lately made familiar; but, however familiar, we feel that we do not know one bit more about them than we did before. [A laugh.] When I try to think of that sum of £2,000,000,000, there is a sort of vision passes before my mind's eye. I see your peasant laborer delve and plow, sow and reap, sweat beneath the Summer's sun, and grow prematurely old before the Winter's blast. I see your noble mechanic, with his manly countenance and his matchless skill, toiling at his bench or his forge. I see one of the workers in our factories in the north, a woman, or a girl, it may be—gentle and good as many of them are, or as your sisters and daughters are—I see her intent upon a spindle whose revolutions are so rapid that the eye fails altogether to detect them, or repeating the alternating flights of the unresting shuttle. I turn again to another portion of your population, and I see a man who, plunged in mines, forgets that the sun was made, and digs from secret chambers of the earth the elements of the riches and greatness of his country. When I see all this, I have before me a mass of produce and of wealth which I am no more able to comprehend than I am that £2,000,000,000 of which I have spoken; but I behold in its full proportions the hideous error of your Governments, whose fatal policy consumes in some cases a half, never less than a third, of all the results of that industry which God intended should fertilize and bless every home in England, but the fruits of which are squandered in every part of the surface of the globe without producing the smallest good to the people of England. [Cheers.]

We have, it is true, some visible results that are of a more positive character. We have that which some people call a great advantage—the national debt—a debt which is now so large that the most prudent, the most economical, and the most honest have given up all hope, not of its being paid off, but of its being diminished in amount. We have, too, taxes which have been during many years so onerous that there have been times when the patient beast of burden threatened to revolt—so onerous that it has been utterly impossible to levy them with any kind of honest equality, according to the means of the people to pay them. [Hear.] We have that, moreover, which is a standing wonder to all foreigners who consider our condition—an amount of apparently immovable pauperism, which to strangers is wholly irreconcilable with the fact that we as a nation produce more of what should make us all comfortable than is produced by any other nation of similar number numbers on the face of the globe. [Hear.] Let us likewise remember that during the period of those great and so-called glorious operations on the continent of Europe, every description of home reform was not only delayed, but actually crushed out of the minds of the great bulk of the people. There can be no doubt whatever, that in 1793 England was about to realize political changes and reforms such as did not appear again until the year 1830, and during the period of that war, which now almost all men agree to have been wholly unnecessary, we were passing through a period which may be described as the dark ages of English politics, when there was no more freedom to write or to speak, or politically to act, than there is now in the most despotic country of Europe. [Cheers.] But, it may be asked, did nobody gain? If Europe is no better, and the people of England have been so much worse, who has benefited by the new system of foreign policy? What has been the fate of those who were enthroned at the Revolution, and whose supremacy has been for so long a period undisputed among us? Mr. Kinglake, the author of an interesting book on Eastern travel, describing the habits of some acquaintances that he made in the Syrian Deserts, says that the jackals of the desert follow their prey in families, like the place-hunters of Europe. [A laugh.] I will reverse, if you like, the comparison, and say that the great territorial families of England, which were enthroned at the Revolution, have followed their prey like the jackals of the desert. [Cheers and laughter.] Do you not observe at a glance that as from the time of William III., by reason of the foreign policy which I denounce, wars have been multiplied, taxes increased, loans made, and the sums of money which every year the Government has to expend augmented, so the patronage at the disposal of Ministers must have increased also, and the families who were enthroned and made powerful in the legislation and administration of the country must have had the first pull at and the largest profits out of that patronage? [Hear, hear.] There is no actuary in existence who can calculate how much of the wealth, of the strength, of the supremacy of the territorial families of England has been derived from an unholy participation in the fruits of the industry of the people, which have been wrested from them by every device of taxation, and squandered in every conceivable crime of which a government could possibly be guilty. [Cheers.] The more you examine this matter, the more you will come to the conclusion which I have arrived at, that this foreign policy, this regard for "the liberties of Europe," this care at one time for "Protestant interests," this excessive love for "the balance of power," is neither more nor less than a gigantic system of out-door relief for the aristocracy of Great Britain. [Great cheering and laughter.] I observe that you receive that declaration as if it were some new and important discovery. In 1815 every Liberal in England whose politics, whose hopes, and whose faith had not been crushed out of him by the tyranny of the time of that war, was fully aware of this and openly admitted it, and up to 1832 and for some years afterwards it was the fixed and undoubted creed of the great Liberal Party. [Hear, hear.] But somehow all is changed. We who stand upon the old landworks, who walk in the old paths, who would conserve what is wise and prudent [hear, hear,] are hustled and shoved about as if we were come to turn the world upside down. [Hear, hear.] The change which has taken place seems to confirm the opinion of a lamented friend of mine who, not having succeeded in all his hopes, thought that men made no progress whatever, but went round and round like a squirrel in a cage. [A laugh.] The idea is now so general that it is our duty to meddle everywhere, that it really seems as if we had pushed the Tories from the field, expelling them by our competition. I should like to lay before you a list of the treaties which we have made, and of the responsibilities under which we have laid ourselves with respect to the various countries of Europe. I do not know where such an enumeration is to be got, but I suppose it would be possible for antiquarians and men of investigating minds to dig them out from the recesses of the Foreign-Office, and perhaps to make some of them intelligible to the country. I believe, however, that if we go to the Baltic we shall find that we have a treaty to defend Sweden, and the only thing which Sweden agrees to do in return is not to give up any portion of her territories to Russia. Coming down a little south, we have a treaty which invites us, enables us, and, perhaps, if we acted fully up to our duty with regard to it, would compel us to interfere in the question between Denmark and the Duchies. If I mistake not, we have a treaty which binds us down to the maintenance of the little kingdom of Belgium as established after its separation from Holland. We have numerous treaties with France. We are understood to be bound by treaty to maintain constitutional government in Spain and Portugal. If we go round into the Mediterranean, we find the little kingdom of Sardinia, to which we have lent some millions of money, and with which we have entered into important treaties for preserving the balance of power in Europe. If we go beyond the kingdoms of Italy, and cross the Adriatic, we come to the small kingdom of Greece, against which we have also a nice account that will never be settled [a laugh,] while we have engagements to maintain that respectable but diminutive country under its present constitutional Government. Then, leaving the kingdom of Greece, we pass up the eastern end of the Mediterranean, and from Greece to the Red Sea, wherever the authority of the Sultan is more or less admitted, the blood and the industry of England are pledged to the permanent sustentation of the "independence and integrity" of the Ottoman empire. [Hear, hear.]

I confess that, as a citizen of this country, wishing to live peaceably among my fellow-countrymen, and wishing to see my countrymen free and able to enjoy the fruits of their labor, I protest against a system which binds us in all these networks and implications, from which it is impossible that we can gain one single inch of advantage for this country. [Cheers.] It is not all glory, after all. Glory may be worth something, but it is not always glory. We have had within the last few years dispatches from Vienna and from St. Petersburg which, if we had not deserved them, would have been very offensive and not a little insolent. We have had the Ambassador of the Queen expelled summarily from Madrid, and we have had an Ambassador expelled almost with ignominy from Washington. We have blockaded Athens for a claim which was known to be false. We have quarreled with Naples, for we chose to give advice to Naples, which was not received in the submissive spirit expected from her, and our Minister was, therefore, withdrawn. Not three years ago, too, we seized a considerable kingdom in India, with which our Government had but recently entered into the most solemn treaty, which every lawyer in England and in Europe, I believe, would consider binding before God and the world. We deposed its monarch; we committed a great immorality and a great crime, and we have reaped an almost instantaneous retribution in the most gigantic and sanguinary revolt which probably any nation ever made against its conquerors. Within the last few years we have had two wars with a great empire, which we are told contains at least one third of the whole human race. The first was called—and appropriately called—the opium war. No man, I believe, with a spark of morality in his composition—no man who cares anything for the opinion of his fellow-countrymen, has dared to justify that war. [Cheers.] The war which has just been concluded, if it has been concluded, had its origin in the first war; for the enormities committed in the first war are the foundation of the implacable hostility which it is said the inhabitants of Canton bear to all persons connected with the English name. Yet, though we have these troubles in India—a vast country which we know not how to govern—and a war with China—a country with which, though everybody else can remain at peace, we cannot—such is the inveterate habit of conquest, such is the insatiable lust of territory, such is, to my thinking, the depraved, unhappy state of opinion of the country on this subject, that there are not a few persons—Chambers of Commerce, to wit, in different parts of the kingdom—(though I am glad to say it has not been so with the Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham)—who have been urging our Government to take possession of a province of, perhaps, almost the greatest island in the Eastern seas—a possession which must at once necessitate increased estimates and increased taxation, and which would lead us into one of the most merciless and most disgraceful wars with the half-savage tribes who inhabit those islands. [Cheers.] I will not dwell upon that question. The gentleman who is principally concerned in it is at this moment, as you know, stricken down with affliction, and I should be ashamed of myself if I were to enter here into any considerable discussion of the case which he is urging upon the public; but I say that we have territory enough in India, and if we have not troubles enough there—if we have not difficulties enough in China—if we have not taxation enough, by all means gratify your wishes for more; but I hope that whatever may be the shortcomings of the Government with regard to any other questions in which we are all interested—and may they be few,—they will shut their eyes, they will turn their backs obstinately from adding in this mode, or in any mode, to the English possessions in the East. [Cheers.]

I suppose that if any ingenious person were to prepare a large map of the world, as far as it is known, and were to mark upon it, in any color that he liked, the spots where Englishmen have fought and English blood has been poured forth, and the treasure of England squandered, scarcely a country, scarcely a province of the vast expanse of the habitable globe, would be undistinguished. Perhaps there are in this room—I am sure there are in the country—many persons who hold a superstitious traditionary belief that, somehow or other, our vast trade is to be attributed to what we have done in this way—that it is thus we have opened markets and advanced commerce—that English greatness depends upon the extent of English conquests and English military renown. But I am inclined to think that, with the exception of Australia, there is not a single dependency of the Crown which, if we come to reckon what it has cost in war and protection, would not be found to be a positive loss to the people of this country. Take the United States, with which we have such an enormous and constantly increasing trade. The wise statesmen of the last generation—men who your school histories tell you were statesmen—ruled over by a monarch who they tell you was a patriotic monarch—spent £130,000,000 of the fruits of the industry of the people in a vain—happily a vain—endeavor to retain the colonies of the United States in subjection to the Monarchy of England. Add up the interest of that £130,000,000 for all this time, and how long do you think it will be before there will be a profit on the trade with the United States which will repay the enormous sum we invested in a war to retain those States as colonies of this empire? It never will be paid off. (Cheers.) Wherever you turn you will find that the opening of markets, developing of new countries, introducing cotton cloth and calico with cannon balls, are vain, foolish, and wretched excuses for wars, and ought not to be listened to for a moment by any man who understands the multiplication table, or who can do the simplest sum in arithmetic. [Hear.] Since the "glorious revolution," since the enthronization of the great Norman territorial families, they have spent in wars—and we have worked for—about £2,000,000,000. The interest on that is £100,000,000 per annum, which is three or four times as much as the whole amount of your annual export trade from that time to this. Therefore if war had provided you with a trade, it would have been at an enormous cost; but I think it is by no means doubtful that your trade would have been no less in amount and no less profitable had peace, harmony, and justice been inscribed on your flag, instead of conquest and the love of military renown. [Cheers.] But even in in this year—1858—we have got a long way into the century—we find that within the last seven years our public debt has greatly increased. Whatever be the increase of our population, of our machinery, of our industry, of our wealth, still our national debt goes on increasing. Although we have not a foot more territory to conserve, or an enemy in the world who dreams of attacking us—[cheers]—we find that our annual military expenses during the last twenty years have risen from £12,000,000 to £22,000,000. Some people believe that it is a good thing to pay a great revenue to the State. Even so eminent a man as Lord John Russell is not without a delusion of this sort. [A laugh.] His lordship, as you have heard, while speaking of me in the most flattering and friendly terms, says he is unfortunately obliged to differ from me sometimes; therefore I suppose there is no particular harm in my saying that I am sometimes obliged to differ from him. Some ten days ago he was a great star in the northern hemisphere, shining, not with unaccustomed, but with his ordinary brilliancy, at Liverpool. He made a speech in which there was a great deal to be admired, to a meeting composed, it was said, to a great extent, of working men; and in it he stimulated them to a feeling of pride in the greatness of their country and in being citizens of a State which enjoyed a revenue of £100,000,000 a year, which included the revenues of the United Kingdom and of British India. But I think it would have been far more to the purpose if he could have congratulated the workingmen of Liverpool on this vast Empire being conducted in an orderly manner, on its laws being well administered and well obeyed, its shores sufficiently defended, its people prosperous and happy, on a revenue of £20,000,000. The State, indeed, of which Lord John Russell is a part, may enjoy a revenue of £100,000,000, but I am afraid the workingmen can only be said to enjoy it in the sense in which men not very choice in their expressions say that for a long time they have only enjoyed "very bad health." [A laugh.] I am prepared to maintain that it is a subject of congratulation that there is a people so great, so free, and so industrious, that it can produce a sufficient income out of which £100,000,000 a year, if need absolutely were, could be spared for some great and noble purpose; but it is not a thing to be proud of that our Government should require us to pay that enormous sum for the simple purposes of government and defence. Nothing can by any possibility tend more to the corruption of a Government than enormous revenues. [Cheers.] We have heard lately of instances of certain joint-stock institutions with enormous capitals collapsing suddenly, bringing disgrace upon their managers, and ruin upon hundreds of families. A great deal of that has arisen not so much from intentional fraud as from the fact that weak and incapable men have found themselves tumbling about in an ocean of bank-notes and cash, and they appear to have lost all sight of where it came from, to whom it belonged, and whether it was possible by any maladministration even to come to an end of it. This is absolutely what is done by Governments. You have read in the papers lately some accounts of the proceedings before a Commission appointed to inquire into some alleged maladministration with reference to the supply of clothing to the army, but if anybody had said anything in the time of the late Government about any such maladministration, not one of those great statesmen, of whom we are told we ought always to speak with so much reverence, but would have got up and declared that nothing could be more admirable than the system of bookkeeping at Weedon, nothing more economical than the manner in which the War Department spent the money provided by public taxation. But we know that it is not so. [Cheers.] I have heard a gentleman—one who is as competent as any man in England to give an opinion about shipowners—a man of business, and not surpassed by any one as a man of the world, declare, after a long examination of the details of the question, that he would undertake to do everything that is done, not only for the defence of the country, but for many other things which are done by your navy, and which are not necessary for that purpose, for half the annual cost that is voted in the estimates. [Cheers.] I think the expenditure of these vast sums, and especially of those which we spend for military purposes, leads us to adopt a defiant and insolent tone towards foreign countries. We have the freest Press in Europe, and the freest platform in Europe, but every man who writes an article in a newspaper, and every man who stands upon a platform, ought to do it under a solemn sense of responsibility. Every word he writes, every word I utter, passes with a rapidity of which our forefathers were utterly ignorant, to the very ends of the earth—words become things and acts, and they produce on the minds of other nations effects a man may never have intended.

Take a recent case—take the case of France. I am not expected to defend, and I certainly shall not attack the present Government of France. The instant that it appeared in its present shape the Minister of England, conducting your foreign affairs, speaking ostensibly for the Cabinet, for his Sovereign, and for the English nation, offered his congratulations, and the support of England was at once accorded to the recreated French Empire. Soon after this an intimate alliance was entered into between the Queen of England, through her Ministers, and the Emperor of the French. I am not about to defend the policy which flowed from that alliance, nor shall I take up your time by making any attack upon it. An alliance was entered into and a war was entered into. English and French soldiers fought on the same field, and they suffered, I fear, from the same neglect. They now lie buried on the bleak heights of the Crimea, and I suppose, except by their mothers, who don't soon forget their children—I suppose they are mostly forgotten. I have never heard it suggested that the French Government did not behave with the most perfect honor to this Government and this country all through these grave and momentous transactions; but I have heard it stated by those who must know, that nothing could be more honorable, nothing more just than the conduct of the French Emperor to this Government throughout the whole of that struggle. More recently, when the war in China was begun by a Government which I have condemned and denounced in the House of Commons, the Emperor of the French sent his ships and troops to coöperate with us, but I never heard that anything was done there to create a suspicion of a feeling of hostility on his part towards us. The Emperor of the French came to London, and some of those powerful organs who have since taken the line of which I am complaining did all but invite the people of London to prostrate themselves under the wheels of that chariot which conveyed along our streets the revived Monarchy of France. The Queen of England went to Paris, and she was not received there with as much affection and as much respect as her high position and her honorable character entitled her to? [Cheers.] What has occurred since? If there was a momentary unpleasantness, I am quite sure that every impartial man will agree that, under the peculiarly irritating circumstances of the moment, there was at least as much forbearance shown on one side of the Channel as on the other. Then, we have had much said lately about a naval fortification recently completed in France, which has been more than 100 years in progress, which was not devised by the present Emperor of the French, nor by his will. For 100 years great sums had been spent on it, and at last, like every other great work, it was brought to an end. The English Queen and others were invited over, and many went who were not invited. And yet in all this we are told that there is something to create extreme alarm and suspicion; we, who have never fortified any places—we, who have not a greater than Sebastopol at Gibraltar—we, who have not an impregnable fortress at Malta, who have not spent the fortune of a nation almost in the Ionian Islands—we, who are doing nothing at Alderney!—in fact, there never was a nation so perfectly guiltless of preparing to do anything to anybody! There are few persons who at some time or other have not been brought into contact with a poor unhappy fellow-creature who has some peculiar delusion or suspicion pressing on his mind. I recollect a friend of mine going down from Derby to Liverpool in the train with a very quiet, respectable-looking gentleman sitting opposite to him. They had both been staying at the Midland Hotel, and they began talking about it. All at once the gentleman said: "Did you notice anything particular about the bread at breakfast?" "No," said my friend, "I did not." "Oh! but I did," said the poor gentleman, "and I am convinced there was an attempt made to poison me, and it is a very curious thing that I never go to an hotel without I discover some attempt to do me mischief." Of course the unfortunate man was laboring under one of the greatest calamities which can befall a human creature; but what are we to say of a nation which lives under a perpetual delusion that it is going to be attacked—a nation which is the most combined on the face of the earth, little less than 30,000,000 of people all united under a Government which, though we intend to reform it, we do not the less respect, [cheers,] and which has mechanical power and wealth to which no country offers any parallel? There is no causeway to Britain—the free waves of the sea flow day and night for ever round her shores, and yet there are people going about with whom this hallucination is so strong that they do not merely discover it quietly to their friends, but they write it down in double-leaded columns, in leading articles,—nay, some of them actually get up on platforms and proclaim it to hundreds and thousands of their fellow-countrymen. [Laughter.] I should like to ask you whether these delusions are to last forever, whether this policy is to be the perpetual policy of England, whether these results are to go on gathering and gathering until there come, as come there must inevitably, some dreadful catastrophe on our country? I should like to-night, if I could, to inaugurate one of the best and holiest revolutions that ever took place in this country. We have had a dozen revolutions since some of us even were children. We have had one revolution in which you had a great share, a great revolution of opinion on the question of the suffrage. Does it not read like madness that men, thirty years ago, were frantic at the idea of the people of Birmingham having a £10 franchise? [Laughter.] Does it not seem something like idiotcy to be told that a banker in Leeds, when it was proposed to transfer one rotten borough to the town of Leeds, should say (and it was repeated in the House of Commons on his authority) that if the people of Leeds had the franchise conferred upon them it would not be possible to keep the bank doors open with safety, and that he should remove his business to some quiet place out of danger from the savage race which peopled that town? [Laughter.] But now all confess that the people are perfectly competent to have votes, and nobody dreams of arguing that the privilege will make them less orderly. Take the question of Colonial Government. Twenty years ago the Government of our colonies was a huge job. A small family party in each, in connection with the Colonial Office, ruled our colonies. We had then discontent, and, now and then, insurrection, especially in Canada. The result is that we have given up the colonial policy which had hitherto been held sacred, and since that time not only had they gone on progressing in wealth and material resources, but no parts of the empire are more tranquil and loyal. [Cheers.] Take, then, the question of protection. Not 30 years ago, but 12 years ago, there was a great party in Parliament, led by a Duke in one House and by the son and brother of a Duke in the other, which declared that utter ruin must come, not only on the agricultural interest, but upon the manufactures and commerce of England if we departed from our old theories upon this subject of Protection. They told us that the laborer—the unhappy laborer—such friends as he had—of whom it may be said in this country,

> "Here landless laborers, hopeless, toil and strive,
> But taste no portion of the sweets they hive"

—that the laborer was to be ruined; that is, that the paupers were to be pauperized. (Laughter.) These gentlemen were overthrown. The plain, honest, common sense of the country swept away their cobweb theories, and they are gone. What is the result? From 1846 to 1857 we have received into this country of grain of all kinds, including, flour, maize and Indian corn, all objects not of absolute prohibition, but which were intended to be prohibited until it was not safe for people to be starved any more—not less than an amount equal in value to £224,000,000. [Cheers.] That is equal to £18,700,000 per annum on the average of twelve years. During that period, too, your home growth has been stimulated to an enormous extent. You have imported 200,000 tons of guano, and the result has been a proportionate increase in the productions of the soil. With all this, agriculture was never more prosperous, while manufactures and goods were never, at the same time, more extensively exported; and with all this the laborers, for whom the tears of the Protectionists were shed, have, according to the admission of the most violent of the class, never been in better state since the beginning of the great French war. [Cheers.]

One other revolution of opinion has been in regard to our criminal law. I have lately been reading a book which I would advise every man to read—the *Life of Sir Samuel Romilly*. He tells us in simple language of the enormous difficulties he had to contend with to persuade the Legislature of the country to abolish the punishment of death for stealing from a dwelling-house to the value of 5s., an offence which now is punished by about six weeks' imprisonment. Lords, bishops and statesmen opposed these efforts year after year, and since he commenced them there have been some thousands of persons put to death publicly for such trivial offences. Now, every man and woman in the kingdom would feel a thrill of horror if they were told that a fellow-creature was to be put to death for such a cause. These are revolutions in opinion, and let me tell you that when you accomplish a revolution in opinion upon a great question, when you alter it from bad to good, it is not like giving a beggar sixpence and seeing him no more, but it is a great beneficent act, which affects not merely the rich and the powerful, but penetrates every lane, every cottage in the land, and wherever it goes brings blessings and happiness. It is not from statesmen that these things come. It is not from them that have proceeded these great revolutions of opinion on the questions of Reform, Protection, Colonial Government, and Criminal Law—it was from public meetings such as this, [cheers,] from the intelligence and conscience of the great body of the people who have no interest in wrong, and who never go from the right but by temporary error and under momentary passion. It is for you to decide whether our greatness shall be only temporary, or whether it shall be enduring. When I am told that the greatness of our country is shown by the £100,000,000 of revenue produced, may I not also ask how it is that we have 1,100,000 paupers in this kingdom, and, why it is that £7,000,000 should be taken from the industry chiefly of the laboring classes to support a small nation, as it were, of paupers. Since your legislation upon the corn laws, you have not only had nearly £20,000,000 of food brought into the country annually, but such an extraordinary increase of trade that your exports are about doubled, and yet I understand that in the year 1856—for I have no later return—there were no less than 1,100,000 paupers in England, and the sum raised in poor-rates was not less than £7,200,000. And that cost of pauperism is not the full amount; for there is a vast quantity of temporary, casual and vagrant pauperism that does not come in to swell that sum. Then, don't you well know—I know it, because I live among the population of Lancashire, and I doubt not the same may be said of the population of this city and county—that just above the level of the 1,100,000 there is an equal number who are ever oscillating between independence and pauperism, who, with a heroism which is not the less heroic because it is secret and unrecorded, are doing their very utmost to maintain an honorable and independent position before their fellow-men. [Cheers.] While Irish labor—notwithstanding the improvement which has taken place in Ireland—is only paid at the rate of about 1s. a day; while in the straths and glens of Scotland there are hundreds of shepherd families whose whole food almost consists of oat-meal porridge from day to day, and from week to week; while these things continue, I say that we have no right to be self-satisfied and contented with our position; but that we who are in Parliament, and are more directly responsible for affairs, and you who are also responsible, though in a lower degree, are bound by the sacred duty which we owe our country to examine why it is that, with all this trade, all this industry, and all this personal freedom, there is still so much that is unsound at the base of our social fabric? [Cheers.] Let me direct your attention now to another point which I never think of without feelings which words would altogether fail to express. You hear constantly that woman, "the helpmate of man," who adorns, dignifies and blesses our lives—that woman in this country is cheap; that vast numbers, whose names ought to be synonyms for purity and virtue, are plunged into profligacy and infamy. But do you not know that you sent 40,000 men to perish on the bleak heights of the Crimea, and that the revolt in India—caused, in part, at least, by the iniquitous immorality of the seizure of Oude—will tax your country to the extent of 100,000 lives before it is extinguished? and do you not know that for the 140,000 men thus draughted off and consigned to a premature grave nature provided in your country 140,000 women? If you have taken the men who should have been husbands to those women, and if you have sacrificed £100,000,000 which, as capital reserved in the country, would have been an ample fund for their employment and for the sustentation of their families, are you not guilty of a great sin in involving yourself in such a loss of life and of money in war, except on grounds and under circumstances which, according to the opinions of every man in the country, should leave no kind of option whatever for your choice? Now, I know perfectly well the kind of observations which a certain class of critics will make upon this speech. [A laugh.] I have been told by a very eminent newspaper published in Calcutta, which, commenting on a speech I made at the close of the last session with regard to the condition of India and our future policy in that country, said that the policy I recommended was intended to strike at the root of the advancement of the British empire, and that that advancement did not necessarily involve the calamities which I pointed out as likely to occur. My Calcutta critic assured me that Rome pursued a similar policy for eight centuries, and that for those eight centries she remained great. Now, I do not think that examples taken from pagan, sanguinary, blood-thirsty Rome, are proper models for the imitation of a Christian country, nor would I limit my hopes of the greatness of England even to the long duration of 800 years. [Cheers.] But what is Rome now? The city is dead. A poet has described her as "the lone mother of dead empires." Her language even is dead. Her very tombs are empty; the ashes of her most illustrious citizens are dispersed, for

> "Scipio's tomb contains no ashes now."

Yet I am asked, I, who am one of the legislators of a Christian country, to measure my policy by the policy of ancient and pagan Rome! I believe there is no permanent greatness to a nation except it be based upon morality. [Cheers.] I do not care for military greatness or military renown. I care for the Constitution of the people among whom I live. [Cheers.] There is no man in England who is less likely to speak reverently of the Crown and monarchy of England than I am; but crowns, coronets, mitres, military display, the pomp of war, wide colonies, and a huge empire are, in my view, all trifles light as air, and not worth considering, unless with them you can have a fair share of comfort, contentment and happiness among the great body of the people. [Cheers.] Palaces, princely castles, great halls, showy mansions, do not make a nation. The nation in every country dwells in the cottage [cheers;] and unless the light of your Constitution can shine there, unless the beauty of your legislation and the excellence of your statesmanship are printed there in the feelings and condition of the people, rely upon it you have yet to learn the duties of government. [Great cheering.] I have not, as you have observed, pleaded that this country should remain without adequate and scientific means of defence. [Hear, hear.] I acknowledge it to be the duty of your statesmen, acting upon the known opinions and principles of ninety-nine out of every hundred persons in the country, at all times, with all possible moderation, but with all possible efficiency, to take steps which shall preserve order within and on the confines of your kingdom. [Cheers.] But I shall repudiate and denounce the expenditure of every shilling, the engagement of every man, the employment of every ship which has no object but intermeddling in the affairs of other countries, and endeavoring to extend the boundaries of an empire which is already large enough to satisfy the greatest ambition, and I fear is much too large for the highest statesmanship to which any man has yet attained. [Cheers.] The most ancient of profane historians has told us that the ancient Scythians were a very warlike people, and that they elevated an old cimiter upon a platform as a symbol of Mars, and to Mars alone, I believe, they built altars, and to this cimiter they offered sacrifices of horses and cattle, the main wealth of the country. I often ask myself whether we are at all advanced in one respect beyond these Scythians. What are our contributions to the Church, to education, to morality, to religion, to justice, and to civil government, when compared with the wealth we expend in sacrifices to the old cimiter? [Cheers.] Two nights ago I addressed in this hall a vast assembly composed to a great extent of your countrymen who have no political power, who are at work from the dawn of day to the evening, and who have therefore very humble means of informing themselves on these great subjects. Now I am privileged to speak to a somewhat different audience. You represent those of your great community who have a more complete education, who have on some points greater intelligence, and in whose hands reside the power and influence of the district. I am speaking, too, within the hearing of those whose gentle nature, whose finer instincts, whose purer minds, have not suffered as some of ours have suffered in the turmoil and strife of life. You can mould opinion, you can create political power, you cannot think a good thought on this subject and communicate it to your neighbors. You cannot make these points points of discussion in your social circles and more general meetings, without affecting sensibly and speedily the course which the Government of your country will pursue. [Cheers.] May I ask you, then, to believe, as I do most devoutly believe, that the moral law was not written for men alone in their individual character, but that it was written as well for nations, and for nations great as this of which we are citizens. If nations reject and deride that moral law there is a penalty which will inevitably follow. It may not come at once, it may not come in our lifetime; but, rely upon it, the great Italian is not a poet only, but a prophet, when he says;

> "The sword of Heaven is not in haste to smite,
> Nor yet doth linger."

We have experience, we have beacons, we have landmarks enough. We know what the past has cost us, we know how much and how far we have wandered, but we are not left without a guide. It is true we have not as an ancient people had—the Urim and Thummin—the oracular gems on Aaron's breast from which to take counsel, but we have the unchangeable and eternal principles of the moral law to guide us, and only so far as we live by that guidance can we be permanently a great nation or our people a happy people. [Loud and continued cheering.]

LATEST NEWS BY THE ASIA.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 30—2 P. M.

The Paris Bourse yesterday was calm, the 3 per cent. rentes rose to 73 francs, both for money and account.

The *Moniteur* published the monthly average price of Wheat, which for the whole of France is 5f. 84½c. per hectolitre, being a decline of 36c. since the last returns. The lowest price is 13f. 54c., and the highest is at Marseilles, 20f. 90c.

The Emperor ALEXANDER has addressed an order of the day to the Army of the Caucasus, expressing his satisfaction at the result of their late operations. There is now a direct communication between the army and Tiflis, in consequence of the voluntary submission of different tribes.

From a return about to be published by the Minister of the Interior at Rome, it appears that the number of political offenders pardoned or recalled from exile since 1850, is 1,258, and that the number now in custody is 258; of these all except 70 have been condemned for civil crimes or offences as well as political ones.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree preceded by a long report on the administration and organization of Algiers; Councils General are instituted in three Departments; Prefects are nominated for Algiers and Constantine.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 30—2 P. M.

COTTON—A very flat market, but prices no lower than yesterday; sales 5,000 bales, 1,000 of which on speculation and for export.

BREADSTUFFS—Nothing done to-day; prices nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS do. do.

LONDON, Saturday Afternoon.

CONSOLS close weak at 98¼@98⅜ for both money and account.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 29—5 P. M.

In our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets there has been little demand for most articles, but prices are maintained.

MONEY—Continues abundant. Consols leave off 98¼@98⅜ for money, 98⅜ for the account. Bar Silver, 5s. 1¾d. Mexican Dollars, 5s. ½d. American Eagles, 76s. 2½d. Doubloons—Spanish, 76s. 6d; South American, 74s.

COCHINEAL—Is dull, and of 395 bags offered, only a small part sold at cheaper rates. Honduras Silver, 3s. 5d.@4s. for ord. to good pea grain. Teneriffe black 3s. 10d.@4s. 8d., with Silver at 3s. 8d.@3s. 10d.

COFFEE—The only public sale has been 284 cases Naidoobatum, at 79s.@88s. A cargo of 3,600 bags good first Rio have changed hands at 42s., for Hamburg.

COPPER—In fair demand. Tough Cake and Tile, £98. Sheathing, 11d. Y. M. Sheathing, 9½d.

CORN—The supply of English Wheat has been very small, and it was disposed of at rather lower prices. For finer sorts of Foreign there has been some demand at previous rates. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 42s. 4d. on 118,051 quarters returned. We quote White American Wheat 40s.@43s.; Red, 38s.@42s. Flour, 20s.@24s. ₱ bbl.

COTTON—Quiet, with small business. At Liverpool the market is drooping, and middling Orleans yesterday was quoted 7⅛d.

DRUGS—The sales are unimportant. Of 570 cases Castor Oil, one-third were taken from 5½d.@7¼d. for good straw to fair pale. Camphor: 285 tubs Java, good quality, went at 64s.@64s. 6d. Fine Turkey Opium sold at 22s.@22s. 6d. Cutch, 32s.@34s. Gambier, 15s. 9d.

LEAD—Steady; Common Pig, £21 5s.@£21 10s.

HEMP—250 bales Sunn sold, good bright at £22@£22 7s. 6d.; ordinary and middling, £16 5s.@£19 5s.; St. Petersburg Clean, £30.

JUTE—4,612 bales were disposed of, very common mixed to good bright, £15 15s.@£18 12s. 6d.; a few lots fine at £19 7s. 6d.@£20 5s.

TIN—Blocks, 121s.; Bars, 122s.; Refined, 126s.; Banca, 121s.; Straits, 119s.

The INDIGO sales came to a close on the 25th inst., a large proportion having been withdrawn, and a limited quantity of orders received. Of the 15,800 chests offered, 7,000 changed hands, 5,200 being taken for export, and 1,300 by the home trade. As compared with last sales, fine sorts Bengal went 4d.@8d., lower kinds 2d.@4d. cheaper, Oude par to 4d. below, Madras par to 3d. higher, Kurpah 3d.@6d. dearer.

IRON—Welsh in fair demand. Bars and Rails, £6 10s.@£6 15, f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pig, 54s. 3d. f. o. b. in Clyde.

LINSEED—Prices tend in favor of the buyer. East India, 52s.@56s. Black Sea, 52s. For arrival, 40,000 qrs. Calcutta, shipments of August and September, have been sold at 51s., c. f. & i.

LINSEED CAKES—Are in fair demand. New-York, in barrels, £11. Boston, in bags, £10 10s.@£10 5s.

MOLASSES—Dull. 400 puncheons Cuba have changed hands at 12s. 6d. for common clayed, and 15s. for Muscovado.

OILS—Linseed is heavy, at 30s., Sperm, £86; Pale Seal, £38; Cocoa Nut, fine Cochin, 42s.@43s.; Ceylon, 38s.; Palm, 40s. 6d.

RUM—Meets with little inquiry; only limited transactions have taken place in Demerara, at 2s. 2d.; Pale Leewards, 1s. 8d.; good Brown, 1s. 9d.@1s. 10d.

RICE—Neglected.

SALTPETRE—Is 2s. lower, with little business; 2¾ ₱ cent. has been sold at 43s. 6d.@44s.; 4¾ ₱ cent. bought in at 42s. 6d.

SPICES—400 bags Pimento were bought in from 3⅛d.@3¼d. for mid. to good mid. 100 bags Zanzibar Cloves went from 2⅝d.@2⅞d. for low to mid., and 3½d. for fine. The Cinnamon sales passed off steadily, nearly the whole of the 1,280 bales being taken at former rates, first quality ord. to fine 1s. 4d.@1s. 9d.; second, 1s. 2d.@1s. 6d.; third, 9d.@1s. 4d.; fourth, 8d.@1s. 2d.

SUGAR—The market on the spot has been extremely dull, buyers being unwilling to give the former prices, which holders demand. The sales of West India are 1,800 hhds., including 344 hhds. Barbadoes, at 38s. 6d.@45s. 6d., and 600 bags crystallized Demerara from 45s.@47s. 1,559 bags Mauritius mixed quality mostly sold at 35s. 6d.@39s. for low to good middling brown. Of 2,554 bags Bengal, one-half were placed at 49s.@52s. for good middling to fine white Benares, superior ditto, at 54s.@54s. 6d; 282 bags Native Madras inferior brown realized 32s@32s. 6d; 518 hhds. 193 bbls. Porto Rico went at 37s.@40s. 6d. for low brown to low yellow; 741 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 38s.@38s. 6d. for brown and low yellow, and 39s.@43s. for low middling grayish to good yellow. Privately 2,800 bags Paraiba have been sold at 36s. 9d., and 1,000 bags Bengal, at 42s. 9d.@43s. 9d. for yellow, and 33s.@35s. for brown. At the close of last week there was an active demand for cargoes afloat, and there are very few now remaining on the coast, four Havana for Bristol, all fully insured, 3,800 boxes No. 9 to 9½, at 27s.; 1,500 boxes No. 10 at 27s. 6d.; 2,900 boxes No. 11 at 28s. 6d.; and 2,800 boxes No. 14, at 30s. 6d.; and one of 250 cases. 600 bags white Bahia, insured f. p. a., at 27s. 3d., for Trieste.

TALLOW—St. Petersburg Y. C. 49s. 6d. on the spot, 49s. 6d@49s. 9d. all the year.

The TEA sales yesterday and to-day comprised 28,300 pkgs., including 10,500 "without reserve;" the result has been a decline of ¼d.@½d. ₱ ℔. on common and blackish leaf Congous. The total quantity sold was 12,100 pkgs. We quote good common Congous 10½d.@10¾d. ₱ ℔. The new season's Congous ex *Fiery Cross*, have been sold at 1s. 8d.@2s. 6d., chiefly 2s. 2d.@2s. 6d. ₱ ℔.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

London Money Market.

The weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England, had again passed over without any change being made in the Bank's rate of discount.

Atlantic Telegraph Shares were quoted at $330@$360.

The funds were inactive, and the market on the 29th was dull. Consols closed at 98⅜ for money, and 98⅜@98½ for account.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England exhibits a decrease in the bullion of £144,084.

In MONEY Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report a continued abundance. They quote Bar Silver selling at 5s. 1¾d.; Mexican Dollars, 5s. ½d.; Eagles, 76s. 7½d.

American Securities.

MESSRS. D. BELL, SON & CO. report as follows: The market for American Securities during the past week has continued inactive. State Stocks are scarce. Transactions have taken place in the United States 5 ₱ cent. Loan, which is in bonds to bearer of $1,000 each, at 95, at which price they will yield 4½ ₱ cent. In Railroad Bonds and Shares there is little or nothing doing.

United States 6 ₱ cents. '67-'68	103	@105
United States 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, '68	104½	@105½
United States 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, '74	94½	@ 95
Alabama 6 ₱ cent. Bonds	78	@ —
Kentucky 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, '68-'72	91	@ 93
Massachusetts 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds	101	@103
Maryland 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds	95	@ 96
Ohio 6 ₱ cent. Stock, '86	96	@ 97½
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Sterling	80	@ 82
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, '77	85	@ 86
Tennessee 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, divers	82	@ 84
Virginia 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, '86	82	@ 84
Virginia 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds, '88	83	@ 85
Boston 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, divers	90	@ 92
Illinois 7 ₱ cent., '75	80	@ 81
Illinois 6 ₱ cent., '75	80	@ 81
Illinois 7 ₱ cent. Freelands, '60	80	@ 82
Illinois Shares	25@23 dis.	
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., '69	83	@ 85
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent., not convt., '83	84	@ 86
New-York Central 7 ₱ cent., convt., '64	92	@ 94
New-York Central Shares	75	@ 76
New-York & Erie 7 ₱ cent. 3d mortgage, '83	65	@ 68
New-York and Erie shares	14	@ 16
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage, '59	99	@100
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage, '65	90	@ 92
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ cent. 1st mort., '80	90	@ 91

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1858.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "The same indisposition to purchase which has been exhibited for some weeks past, both by the trade and speculators, still continues, and as the heavy receipts into the American ports have caused holders to show an increased desire to sell, the market has been extremely depressed, and much irregularity has prevailed, prices having declined in most instances ⅛d. ₱ ℔. upon the current qualities of American, (excepting middling Orleans, which are only ⅛d. lower,) whilst in the common grades, even a greater reduction has been submitted to." Brazils and Egyptians have participated in the decline. The sales of the week have been only 32,710 bales, including 500 on speculation and 5,000 for export. The business yesterday (Friday) was 5,000 bales, of which 500 were for export, the market closing very dull at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7⅝d.; Middling, 7 1-16d.; Fair Mobile, 7⅜d.; Middling, 7d.; Fair Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling, 6⅞d. The stock on hand is estimated at 441,500 bales, including 341,700 American. Messrs. CLARE & JONES merely say that "prices are quite ⅛d. lower for all kinds, with a tendency in favor of buyers."

At Manchester, trade has sympathized with the Liverpool market, and a corresponding decline has taken place. Business is on a very limited scale.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report a depressed market under the influence of continued liberal supplies from the farmers and the continent. Flour is very difficult to sell at the decline last quoted, but for really choice, full prices are paid. Western is quoted at 20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s.@22s.; Ohio, 22s.@24s. Wheat in very limited demand at a reduction of 1d.@2d. ₱ bushel on all but the best qualities, which bring former rates in retail. Red Western, 5s.@6s. 6d.; White Western, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d.; Southern, 7s.@7s. 3d. Corn dull, and European pressing on the market at 29s. 6d.@30s. 6d.; American quite nominal at 31s.@33s. for Yellow and 33s.@33s. 6d. for White.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull and prices in favor of buyers. Pork—No American on the market, and Irish freely offered. Bacon very slow, and for inferior lower rates are taken. Cheese steady for really fine, but other descriptions 1s.@2s. lower. Lard dull at a further decline; sales of Prime at 58s.@56s. Tallow unsettled and prices irregular. No Butchers' here and the quotation is nominally, 50s.@50s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Ashes steady. Pots, 30s. 6d.@31s.; Pearls, 32s. 6d.@33s. Sugar opened active but closed quiet at about former rates. Coffee—Sales quite unimportant. Rice dull and in some cases rather easier. Carolina, 16s. 9d.@18s. 3d. Tea very firm, but common Congou sells slowly at 11d. Resin dull at 3s. 10d.@4s. for common. Spirits of Turpentine in moderate demand at 39s. 6d.@40s. 6d. Quercitron Bark dull and drooping. In Fish Oils, no sales reported. Linseed dull at 31s. Palm Oil quiet, but tending upward.

Havre Markets.

Week ending Oct. 26 inclusive.

COTTON dull and lower; sales of the week 5,000 bales: stock on hand 51,600; New-Orleans tres ordinaire, 110f. The advices from the manufacturing districts are unfavorable. BREADSTUFFS quiet and nominal. ASHES unchanged. COFFEE in limited demand. OILS dull, and prices nominal. RICE quiet, and prices barely supported. SUGAR firm, under reduced supplies. TALLOW heavy. LARD—No sales, stock being exhausted.

A Limerick paper says: "A gentleman holding a high official situation in the West of Ireland, left for London to marry his governess; but so smitten was he with the beauty of her sister, that he transferred his affections and person, and became her wedded husband.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY—Nov. 12.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 2867, 3584, 3936, 3956, 4146, 4161, 4625, 4626, 4629, 4645, 4882, 4879, 4946, 4951, 4983, 5011, 5021, 5199, 5337, 5378, 5493, 5522, 5546, 5561, 5567, 5665, 5667, 5647, 5798, 5805, 5815, 5838, 5871, 5921, 4499, 2528. *Part II.*—Same as before.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 241, 329, 143, 184, 222, 443, 460, 318, 295, 469, 34, 491 to 493, 4, 256, 258 to 272, 467, 380, 377, 286.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1908½, 1582, 1835, 1836, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1964 to 1967, 335, 1910, 84, 274. *Part II.*—Nos. 1746, 896, 1752, 1871, 1229, 1832, 1956, 804, 806 to 809, 1968, 1731, 1748.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 11.

Before Judges Davies, Clerke and Ingraham.

Nathaniel S. Griswold vs. Lewis W. Sloat, George F. Power and others.—This matter came up on an appeal from a decision at Special Term, in relation to a receipt given by one partner of the defendant's firm, to the effect that they had grain on store for the firm of Thomas Ford & Son, which receipt had been assigned to the plaintiff. It was asserted that there was no such firm, and no grain on store for them. At Special Term a judgment for about $9,000 was given. The General Term reversed the decision on the ground that as no title to any property was vested in the assignee, he could not acquire any right of action.

Nathaniel S. Griswold vs. Langdon H. Haven and others.—Verdict set aside and new trial ordered.

CHAMBERS—Nov. 11.

Before Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of Somers *vs.* Milliken, the attention of the Judge was called to the 32d rule, in regard to filing reports of referees, other than for the trial of issues, and, after consultation, he stated the following as the opinion of the Court:

First—That all such reports must be filed, and a note of the day of filing be made by the Clerk.

Second—That in all cases where any of the defendants appear, so as to be entitled to notice, such reports cannot be confirmed until eight days after service of notice of filing the same.

Third—That all the parties who have appeared in the cause or proceeding may consent, in writing, to waive the delay of eight days, and have the same confirmed at once.

Fourth—That in cases where no one appears for the defendant the report may be presented to the Court for final order of confirmation and judgment without waiting eight days.

Decision of Judge Davies

Robert G. Noyes vs. The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company.—Motion to vacate judgment denied, with $10 costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Nov. 11.

Before Judge Hilton.

Opdyke vs. Tallmadge.—Motion to set off former judgment against defendants granted. Costs denied.

Same vs. Same.—Motion to dismiss complaint granted, unless plaintiff elects within five days to discontinue upon payment of $30 costs to defendant's attorney.

Leopold vs. Myers.—Motion that moneys deposited in Court instead of bail be applied in part payment of plaintiff's judgment, less $20 heretofore appropriated, granted.

Jacks vs. Taylor and others.—Motion of plaintiff to vacate sale under the execution against Darrin, canceling the return, and any entry made in pursuance of it, granted.

Same vs. Same.—Motion of defendant Taylor to cancel judgment against him denied.

Reilly vs. Murphy.—Motion to vacate, &c., execution issued out of the District Court upon judgment appealed from, denied.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nov. 9 and 10.

Before Judge Sutherland and a Jury.

CHAS. DEVLIN AND THE CONTRACTORS—CONFLICT OF TESTIMONY—IMPEACHMENT OF A WITNESS.

Charles Devlin vs. James B. Brady.—This was an action upon a promissory note for $3,000, drawn by the defendant to the order of George Mountjoy, and by him indorsed to the plaintiff. The defence introduced by the defendant was that the note was without legal or valued consideration, as between him and Mountjoy, and that such failure of consideration was known to the plaintiff at the time he became possessed of the note. The parties were examined as witnesses on their own behalf. Mr. Brady testified that in the Fall of 1856, having completed the job of regulating and grading Forty-sixth-street, he was desirous of having the assessment list for the work sent from the Street Commissioner's office to the Common Council for confirmation, in order that he might obtain his money. That Joseph S. Taylor, then Street Commissioner, did not thus send it, but kept it in his office until the Spring of 1857. Mr. Brady was then waited on by Mr. Mountjoy, who is said he had influence with the Street Commissioner which he would use to forward the confirmation of the assessment, if Brady would give him a note for $3,000. That the plaintiff, Devlin, knew of this offer, and advised Brady to accept it; that the defendant was thus induced to give the note in suit to George Mountjoy; that believing the plan to be a trap devised by Devlin and Mountjoy to get the note, without any equivalent, he soon after demanded the return of the note, and at its maturity refused to pay it. He also testified to other circumstances showing knowledge on the part of Devlin of the circumstances under which the note originated. Mr. Devlin stated that he discounted the note for Mountjoy, and that he knew nothing of the purpose for which it was given. The defendant introduced testimony to show that on a previous occasion the plaintiff had made an affidavit that he discounted the note for a third party, and that on the trial of the case of Berrien *vs.* Devlin, in December last, he swore that he discounted it for Joseph S. Taylor. Five witnesses were introduced to impeach the veracity of the plaintiff, and an equal number were examined by the plaintiff to sustain it.

The jury, after a brief deliberation, gave a verdict for the defendant. For plaintiff—Stilwell & Swain, and J. E. Burrill. For defendant—Monell, Willard & Howe, and John McKeon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

Yesterday, Thomas de Nieves, who was jointly indicted, last term, with one Hernando Lopez, for grand larceny, the crime definitely charged against them being the robbery of a courtesan, in a house of ill-repute in Mercer-street, on the 24th of September, of a watch and sundry ornaments of jewelry, valued at $150, or thereabouts, was placed at the bar for trial. His alleged confederate Lopez was tried last term, convicted and sentenced to the State Prison. But yesterday a more benign star winked on the fortunes of de Nieves. The evidence against him was insufficient to convict, and the Jury, without need of deliberation, acquitted him.

Jacob Gagor pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary and was remanded for sentence till the last day of term.

James Welsh, indicted for burglary in the third degree, was tried for that offence, but the evidence being insufficient to sustain the full charge, he was convicted of petit larceny only, and sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary.

James Cochrane, indicted for burglary on the premises of James Mulligan, in Fiftieth-street, on Oct. 19, was tried and convicted. The Jury, however, recommended him to mercy, as there were sundry extenuating circumstances. Sentence was reserved.

A lawyer of this City, named Isaac L. Taylor, has a sister, whose character was traduced, and who was generally abused on the 13th August last, by James Traphagen, a brother-in-law. From this family difficulty arose a difficulty between Taylor and Traphagen, in which the latter fared the worse. He had Taylor indicted for assault and battery, but the Jury thought the case was only one of simple assault, and so found. Sentence reserved till last day of term, with leave to put in affidavits in extenuation.

Martin Henry and William Murray were tried on a charge of grand larceny and convicted. They were severally sentenced to the State Prison for two years. The Court then adjourned until Saturday morning, no sitting being held to-day on account of the execution of Rodgers.

The Alleged Will of the late James P. Allaire Contested by his Heirs.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The alleged widow of the late James P. Allaire, who claims that she was the second wife of the deceased, has proffered an instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, for probate. By the provisions of the said will, almost the entire estate of the deceased, which is large, goes to the claimant, thus leaving the children, one of whom is blind, unprovided for.

All the children contest the will. The evidence bearing on the execution of the will has already been given on the part of the proponent.

The will, which purports to be executed in October, 1850, is witnessed by three witnesses, to wit: Abraham Halsey, of Brooklyn, now deceased; Mr. Lucius Hart, and Benjamin Tatham, of New-York City.

The handwriting of witness Halsey was proved by his son, A. Halsey, Jr. The witness Tatham testified that he had no recollection whatever of witnessing the paper, but recognizes his signature. Where, when, or in whose presence, or at whose request, he put his signature to the paper, he is unable to say. The witness Hart remembers being called upon some years ago by Allaire to witness a paper which he called his will, but in whose presence, or what were the particular circumstances, he does not remember.

The case on the part of the contestants was opened yesterday.

They expect to show, first, that Allaire was an alien, and never naturalized; second, that he never executed said paper purporting to be his will; third, that during several years next preceding his death he lived illicitly with a woman who now claims to be his widow, and who also claims the lion's share of the property; and that Allaire was not left free to dispose of his property as he wished, but was constantly surrounded by said woman and her friends, and prevented from visiting his children as he desired, and for whom he had a strong attachment, and every means were used to prevent his children from visiting their father at his residence in Monmouth County, N. J.: that the lawyer who seems to have engineered the matter was domiciled in the house of said Allaire for some time previous to his death, and expects soon to be married to a sister of the alleged widow; that the doctor who attended Allaire in his last sickness is a brother of said lawyer, and has left for parts unknown; that Allaire was in good health in April last, when he was suddenly taken sick, and died after lingering four days; that none of his children were notified of his sickness in time to see him before he died. These, and many other circumstances alleged by counsel in the opening on the part of the contestants, throw around the whole case grave doubts and suspicions of fraud, which the heirs are determined shall be thoroughly examined.

The further hearing of the cause is adjourned to Monday next. The counsel who appear in the case are Messrs. Fullerton & Dunning for a daughter, Mrs. Hasbrouck; Beebe, Dean & Donohue for Mrs. Rowe; D. C. and John Winslow and H. Morton for J. P. Allaire, a son; J. Perry for Mrs. Andrews.

Sir James Brooke is slowly recovering from his illness.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	56	57	—	113
Flour, bbls	19,680	1,071	2,406	32,157
Wheat, bushels	7,848	—	1,633	9,481
Corn, bushels	2,962	—	—	2,962
Barley, bushels	29,800	—	—	29,800
Oats, bushels	13,251	—	—	13,251
Provisions, pkgs	1,085	784	20	1,889
Whisky, bbls	459	135	—	594

ASHES—Are in request at previous figures. Pots, $5 94@$6; Pearls, $6 12½@$6 18¾ ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 800 bags Java on terms not ascertained; 100 bags Maracaibo at 11⅜c.; 180 bags Rio at 10½c.@11¼c.; and a small lot of St. Domingo at 9½c. ₱ ℔., usual terms.

COTTON—Sales have been confined to 800 bales a drooping prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ ℔	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling, ₱ ℔	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½
Middl'g Fair, ₱ ℔	12	12	12½	12½

DRY GOODS—The public sale of Ribbons and Trimmings, to-day, passed off quite satisfactorily.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues quite vigorous for the leading kinds of State and Western Flour. The demand is animated for State brands, which have advanced 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. Other descriptions are also in request at somewhat firmer prices. Sales 16,500 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ₱ bbl	$3 25@$4 00
Standard Superfine State	4 20@ 4 50
Standard Extra State	4 65@ 4 90
Superfine Western	4 20@ 4 50
Fancy Ohio	4 75@ 4 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 60@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 30@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 15@ 5 30
Extra Genesee	5 40@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 40@ 8 50

Canadian is in fair demand at firmer rates; sales 900 bbls., at $4 90@$6 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern continues in good request, at uniform prices; sales 2,100 bbls. at $5@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 45@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $3 40@$4 20 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 95@$4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales, to-day, 1,000 boxes Raisins at $2 37½@$2 40 for Layer, and $2@$2 05 for Bunch, ₱ whole box. Some new Almonds at 12½c.@13c. Also, by auction, 450 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 10@$2 17½; 305 boxes Bunch do. (damaged) at $1 25@$1 70; 290 half boxes do., do., at 90c.; 520 quarter boxes do., do., at 45c.@60c.; with 19 casks, 392 kegs, and 89 cases Prunes, at 5c.@9½c., ₱ ℔., cash and 4 months.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, being held generally above the views of purchasers. Sales have been confined to about 22,500 bushels, including (reported) Canada Club at about $1 05; ordinary White Michigan at $1 20; mixed Western, at $1 08@$1 10; unsound Chicago Spring at 77c.; fair to good White Southern at $1 40@$1 45; and poor to very choice Red Southern at $1 13@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and prices are declining; sales 35,000 bushels, at 74c.@76c. for poor to good mixed Western, and 80c. for a small lot of mixed Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and nominal. Barley is dull and heavy; sales 5,300 bushels good State, at 70c.@71½c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in good request at buoyant prices; included in the sales were 19,000 bushels Canada, at 52½c.@53½c. ₱ bushel. We quote Western at 51c.@53c.; Canada at 52c.@53½c.; State at 47c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c.@47c.; and Southern at 40c.@45c., ₱ bushel.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported to-day, of 100 hhds. Cuba, part at 23c.; 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 31c.; also, by auction, 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 26½c.@30½c.; 10 do. inferior do. at 18c.@22½c.; 31 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 17c.@18c., and 38 bbls. at 18c.@21c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request, at strengthening prices. Sales 900 bbls., in lots, at $17 50 for Mess, here; $17 25 for Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, in December and January, and $14 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and nominal. Bacon is dull and heavy, chiefly at 9c.@10c. ₱ ℔. Rough Sides, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Smoked Hams, 10c.@11½c. ₱ ℔. Lard is in better demand, at former rates; sales 750 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@11c.; and 500 tcs. prime kettle-rendered, deliverable in January, at 10¾c. ₱ ℔. Beef is plenty and heavy; sales have been reported of 300 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$11 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for extra do.; $8 25@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 for do., Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$20 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 13c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ ℔. Cheese is worth 7c.@8¾c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported of small lots at $3@$3 75 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate, at full prices; sales, to-day, 420 hhds. Cuba, at 6⅜c.@7½c.; 70 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6⅞c.@7⅝c.; and 430 boxes Havana, at 6c.@7½c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 ℔s. prime, at 10c., cash, ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 550 bbls., in lots, at 22½c.@23c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were engaged 500 bales Cotton, at ¼d. ₱ ℔.; a vessel with 1,850 bales do., from Savannah, at 13-32d.; and another vessel with Cotton, from Mobile, at ¼d. ₱ ℔. For London, 140 tcs. Rice and 65 tons Wood, at 20s. For Glasgow, 100 tcs. Beef, at 5s. For Bremen, 150 bbls. Resin, on private terms, and 1,200 bales Tobacco, a 65c.

Western Pork Trade.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Nov. 10.

The packing season at this place has but barely opened, and yet, strange as it may appear, the market has been as much excited throughout the week as we have noticed it at any time during the season in other years. This is an unusual occurrence, and is the subject of very general remark; but, as the buyers are hog-dealers and feeders from the interior, it will be thus seen this demand is simply speculative; and the cause of this is an opinion generally entertained by them that the crop will prove seriously short—which, by the way, is not a new idea with our Kentucky neighbors in particular. The buoyant and excited state of the market noticed in our last continued throughout the week, but became more intense from day to day, and prices advanced fully 50c. ₱ cwt., closing firm at $6 25 ₱ 100 ℔s., net, for Hogs, for future delivery, say the last two weeks of this and the first two of next month. Most of our packers have orders from the country to buy, and some of these orders have been quite peremptory. Various rumors are afloat, and we have some letters in our possession from Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, which have been sent to us, expecting that we would publish them, we presume, but as we are not acquainted with the writers we decline publishing them, and more especially because they are the representations of parties evidently interested.

About 6,000 head hogs were received here during the week, and about 3,000 slaughtered. The feeling at the close continued buoyant, and, as the weather is sufficiently cool, the indications are that slaughtering will be general the coming week. Mess Pork has been sold quite extensively for future delivery, at $15 50 for December, and $16 for January, but at the close there were no sellers at these rates, and we understood that $16 was paid for December delivery last evening. The short crop cry from the country is so general, and being accompanied by orders to buy, it has made our packers a little restive, and they find it rather difficult to keep calm; but they should bear in mind that the cry of "wolf, wolf," when there was no wolf, in other years, has led them to make serious mistakes. To the calm and disinterested observer, the evidences are clearly in favor of a good supply of Hogs—better than last year. But even if the supply should prove none greater than last year, how parties who buy hogs at $6@$6 25, expect to make the business pay in a season like this, when all kinds of human food, except Pork, is abundant and cheap throughout the world, is certainly beyond our comprehension.

THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALLED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.

The reason why, is, that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied on to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but having my prejudice without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the New-York Wire-Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully,
HENRY JENKINS,
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy. You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,
S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact BALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.
Yours, respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.,
No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors. No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great Wire-Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

BOYS' SCHOOL,
No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

THOMAS JONES, ACCOUNTANT, HAS opened an office at No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, and resumed his former occupation. Gentlemen privately instructed. Complicated accounts adjusted. *Jones' Bookkeeping and Accountantship* 8vo. 150pp., with blanks for self-instruction sent free by mail for $3 remitted.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY—Supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. References—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. A. Greenleaf and others.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—THE BEST OPPORtunity ever offered in this City for acquiring it thoroughly. Documents of every kind carefully prepared in or translated from any of the modern languages. Extraordinary facilities afforded foreigners for acquiring English. No. 722 Broadway, up stairs.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 42d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

LADIES' CLASS TO COMMENCE ON MONDAY, Nov. 15. French in sixty lessons. Robertson's method. Class, three lessons a week, $3 a month. Private lessons, $8; at No. 82 4th av., near 10th-st. From the first week pupils read, translate and answer in French, questions addressed to them.

THE BEST BUSINESS SCHOOL IS THE New-York Polytechnic, Nos. 18 and 20 4th-av. J. G. HUBBS, (15 years principal Mount Washington and Merchants School,) Rector. Boarders only $65; bookkeepers $25.

BOARD, WITH TUITION FOR GIRLS—No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights. Thorough instruction in the English branches, French and music, with the comforts of a good home, are offered on the most reasonable terms.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and Female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at the school and at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway. Further particulars in advertisement in New-York *Tribune*.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND Day School, No. 12 Willow-place, Brooklyn, (off Joralemon-st., near Hicks,) Messrs. McGEE, Principals. Terms for day school, $10 per quarter; boarding scholars, $35. No extra charges for music or French.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Reopened on the 1st Nov. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Nyack, N. Y.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited. The education imparted is thorough and under the best influences. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—DAY AND Boarding—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $225 per annum. For catalogues and circulars, address
Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st. A primary department has been added. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AND TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, NO. 289 BROADWAY.—Ladies or gentlemen wishing engagements to teach, should forward their qualifications. Principals and school officers supplied with thorough teachers for any department, without charge. Parents and guardians can select a school or seminary from $100 to $500 per annum. Address RICE & ANDREWS.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY HAVING SOME experience in teaching, desires a situation in a school or family, in either town or country; she teaches the English branches, particularly English composition and literature, and French, acquired in France. She can also give music lessons to children. Address Miss DEVLIN, No. 57 St. Mark's place.

A YOUNG LADY—WHO CAN GIVE GOOD references, desires a situation in an office, or assistant teacher in some Institution. Would engage in a family to take the care and education of young children, or as a traveling companion to a lady. Address H. S., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY, AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS for five children, the eldest 14; she must be competent to give instruction in all the branches of a sound education, music and French; references required. Address, stating salary, Box No. 25, Bristol, Bucks County, Penn.

A VISITING GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG English lady, with the highest testimonials, wishes to give private instruction in the English branches and French. Another English lady, in addition to these would teach drawing in schools or families. Address A. G., Box No. 1,285 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A GOVERNESS, A SITUATION in a family; will teach music, drawing and French, and the usual English branches; no objection to go South. Apply at No 40 Morton-st.

LECTURES.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—POST-GRADUATE COURSE—SCHOOL OF LETTERS—HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY.
Hon. G. P. MARSH—*English Language*—Every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY at 3 o'clock.
Prof. LIEBER—*History of Commerce*—Every TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 4 o'clock.
Prof. NAIRNE—Ethics, introductory—(Free) at 8 o'clock MONDAY EVENING, 15th, and on each subsequent MONDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
Prof. DWIGHT—Law School, DAILY, (except Saturday,) at 4 o'clock.
THE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE
DAILY at the College in 49th-st., from 1 to 4 o'clock, (except Friday and Saturday,) including the Mechanics of Ethereal Matter, Astronomy, Mathemathics, Civil Engineering, Chemistry. CHAS. KING,
President Columbia College.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., will deliver a lecture before this Association on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15 at the Cooper Institute, at 8 o'clock, on the *Life and Character of Dr. Judson*. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Tickets may be obtained at
Messrs. WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway.
Messrs. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.
Mr. T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.
Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.
Messrs. MILLER, MATHEWS & CLASBACK, No. 757 Broadway.
Messrs. SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO., No. 115 Nassau-st.
MARK HOYT, Ch'n. Lec. Com.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.—DR. GARRISH will deliver his introductory lecture, to a course of lectures on diseases of the eye, at the University Medical College, 14th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 16th inst. The profession and students of medicine are invited to attend. To commence at 8 o'clock. Admission free.

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A pamphlet of information sent free.

WM. G. TURNER,
DENTIST,
Has removed from No. 30 to No. 14 Bond-st.
REFERENCE—Dr. S. W. Parmely.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturer
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Will be ready for sale in a few days.

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Will be ready for sale in a few days.

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Will be ready for sale in a few days.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TEAM OF BAY horses, or will be sold single. May be seen at the Express Office No 169 Broadway, between 10 and 11 A. M., for four days if not sold. Apply to C. SNOW.

THE LAFAYETTE (INDIANA) COURIER will pay cash for a good second-hand Taylor or Hoe Press. Platten 46 by 28 inches.

CALVARY CHURCH.—FOR SALE, A PEW (extra size) in the broad aisle of Dr. Hawks' Church. Apply to J. ADAIR, Sexton, No. 381 4th-av.

TO LET—IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, part of a pew; one of the best in the north gallery. Address Box No. 2,479 Post-Office.

TOOTH PICKS—A SMALL LOT OF ORANGE wood just received from Rio de Janeiro, for sale low by R. JONES, No. 200 Division-st., near Suffolk-st.

EDWARD A. FRASER, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds, and Notary Public, No. 303 Broome-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE NUMBER OF FINE draft horses. Inquire at the stables of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, Nos. 276 and 278 West 13th-st.

SAFES FOR SALE.—TWO OF LILLIE'S PATent Fire-proof Safes, new. Apply to SMITH, HEGEMAN & CO., No. 70 Broad-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week: mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Don Giovanni.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Life of an Actress.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Going to the Bad—The Lady of the Bedchamber.

LAURA KEENE'S—Our American Cousin—The New Footman.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Rip Van Winkle—His Last Legs—Woman and Her Trials.

FRENCH THEATRE—Hamlet—Two Buzzards.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Knights of the Mist—Naval Engagements—Bleak Hills of Erin.

BOWERY THEATRE—Ildaire—The Knights of the Mist.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art—Dr. Valentine—Indian Giant.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Nixon & Kemp's Grand Equestria.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The mails by the *Fulton*, for Southampton, to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-office at 10½ o'clock.

The German mail by the *Borussia*, hence for Hamburg, on Monday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office, at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mail steamer *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 30th ult., arrived yesterday. Her news is of interest. In regard to Atlantic steam navigation, both the Government and Mr. Cunard had declined to favor the Limerick proposition. The former is, however, lending itself earnestly to the interests of the Galway line. The political topic of eminent interest in England was the speeches of Mr. John Bright, delivered at Birmingham during a three days' visit there. The Press was occupied with the discussion of the views he enounced in regard to Parliamentary reform, and the foreign relations. Mr. Bright assumes strong opposition positions in regard to the existing Ministry. Among sporting men, the victory of Mr. Ten Broeck's horse over Count Batthyani's, wherein the proprietors rode their own racers, was the current talk. The intelligence from the continent is of secondary moment.

From Hong Kong we receive summaries of the English and American Treaties with Japan as negotiated by Col. Harris and Lord Elgin. The latter Convention is founded on the former, with the exception of a provision in regard to a revision of the tariffs some years hence. Further details from the Cape in regard to the loss of the *Eastern City* steamer have been obtained.

By the arrival of the steamer *Delta* at Halifax yesterday, we have advices from Bermuda to the 7th inst. A terrific hurricane, which lasted four days, commenced on the 23d of October, and did immense damage on the island. The United States steam-frigate *Sabine* experienced the full force of it, and was obliged to put into Bermuda for repairs. She was seriously damaged in her rigging and steerage-gear, and had her bow-ports forced in. The barks *W. H. Chandler* and *Eliza Barss*, and the schooners *General Grant* and *Harkaway* had also put in, more or less damaged. The *General Grant* reported having passed a large vessel bottom up.

Another slaver has been captured on the coast of Cuba. The bark *Venus*, formerly sailing under the Mexican flag, was taken by a Spanish war steamer a few days since, off Moro Castle, with nearly six hundred negroes on board. The bark *Ketch Brothers*, mentioned yesterday as having been captured on the coast of Africa, arrived at Charleston on Wednesday morning. She was formerly owned in Charleston, but was sold to parties in Havana.

The contest in the Ninth Congressional District was finally decided yesterday. The remaining seven towns of Westchester County were canvassed at White Plains, and the full official vote elects John B. Haskin by a majority of thirteen. The official vote of Westchester County stands: Haskin, 5,906; Kemble, 4,884. Majority for Haskin in Westchester, 1,022; for Kemble in Rockland and Putnam, 1,009. Majority for Haskin in the District, 13.

An election has been ordered in the Congressional District of Pennsylvania, at present represented by J. Glancy Jones, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of that gentleman.

The ship *Fanny Fosdick*, of Rockland, Me., was burned to the water's edge on the night of the 10th inst., while lying in the port of Savannah. She was owned by Fosdick & Robson, of Rockland, and is a total loss. She was 729 tons register and four years old.

The steamers *Fulton*, *Water-Witch* and *Harriet Lane*, of the Paraguay Expedition, arrived at Barbadoes, respectively on the 15th, 16th, and 20th of October. They stopped only a few hours to take in coal.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening the appointment, by the Mayor, of Gustavus W. Smith to the office of Street Commissioner vice Edward Cooper resigned, was confirmed. A letter from Lord Napier was received, transmitting the thanks of her Majesty's Government to the municipal authorities of New-York for the hospitality shown to the representatives of Great Britain during the late cable celebration. In the Board of Councilmen last evening a large amount of routine business was transacted. A report was adopted concerning the award of contract for 25,000 feet of hose, and appropriating $17,500 for that purpose.

There was a meeting of medical men held last evening in the Fourteenth street Medical College, which in its numbers, unanimity and objects, was quite unprecedented. After discussing the causes which give our City, naturally so salubrious, larger mortality bills than any other large city in the Union, resolutions were adopted expressing the conviction that the public weal requires that the medical offices and posts of watch over the health of the community cannot be properly filled except by medical men. Dr. Valentine Mott presided, and addresses were made by Drs. J. M. Smith, Francis, Thos. Cock, John Watson, Alex. Stevens, Reid, Jas. M. Wood, D. M. Reese and the Chairman.

A meeting was held last night in the church corner of Fourth-street and Lafayette-place, for the purpose of raising funds to meet the present financial exigencies of the American Protestant Church in Paris, and to adopt a memorial to the Swedish King, praying that his Government may be induced to repeal the law now in existence in that country making confiscation and exile the penalty of dissent from the State Church. Addresses were made by D. Dudley Field, Esq., Daniel Lord, Esq., the Rev. Joel Parker and the Rev. J. P. Thompson.

Fernando Wood, last evening, sent in his resignation to the Tammany General Committee. It was received without comment and placed on file. The primary elections of the Tammany Democracy will take place next Monday.

The inquest in the case of the 'longshoreman Hollis, shot on Wednesday while attempting to escape from Policeman Cairnes, was held yesterday at the City Hospital before Coroner Gamble. The majority of the witnesses testified that the officer was in almost immediate proximity to the deceased when he shot him. Hollis' coat, where the ball entered, was considerably scorched. A verdict of unjustifiable shooting was rendered, and Cairnes—an application for bail being refused—was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Coroner Hills concluded, yesterday, the inquest relative to the late terrible explosion of the steam-tug *Petrel*, which, on Saturday last, was blown to atoms near the foot of Jay-street, and three persons out of four who were on board were instantly killed. The owner of the steamer and two or three persons who have been employed on her as engineers pronounced the boiler in good condition, and declared the explosion as the result, in their opinion, of insufficiency of water in the boiler, and not of any material defect. A verdict was rendered in accordance with their statement.

Mr. Billings, late Clerk of the Irving House, whose sudden disappearance has been noticed in the Times, and for whose recovery a reward was offered by his friends, was found by the Sheriff of Hempstead, L. I., on Wednesday afternoon. He was leaning against a fence in that town, quite exhausted, and unable to give any intelligible account of himself. He has been sent to his home in the City. It is feared his brain is permanently diseased.

A very important arrest of counterfeiters was made yesterday afternoon, at a house in Brooklyn, situated on Myrtle-avenue, near Division, by a party of Metropolitan Detectives, under Captain Walling. The parties arrested give their names as Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Edward Cook and Samuel James. The most complete set ever found in a similar establishment, of dies, stamps, chemicals, ores and presses, were also captured, together with a large quantity of bogus coins and bills. It is believed that thousands of dollars of bad money have been sent by these parties to all parts of the Union.

Only 800 bales of Cotton found buyers yesterday, at languid prices. Flour was actively dealt in at firmer rates. Wheat quiet. Corn and Barley are depressed. The movements in Groceries, Naval Stores and Oils were moderate. Provisions were in fair demand. Freights were somewhat brisker.

Commissioner Reed and the China Treaties.

We are enabled this morning to publish the substance of the Treaty recently concluded between this country and China, by Mr. Reed, and to afford the public some means of forming a judgment concerning the severe censures that have been passed upon his conduct by the leading organ of intelligent English opinion, the London *Times*. We are also enabled to publish, what has hitherto been equally unknown to the world at large, the treaty concluded by Russia *five days* before our own,—in contrast with which it has received such extravagant laudations from the *Times*. In regard to the publication of our Treaty, we acknowledge the full force of the Washington *Union's* reply to the complaints urged against our Government for not giving this Treaty to the public in advance of its ratification. Such a step on the part of the Government would be alike indecorous to the Senate and undignified on its own behalf. But, as the Times is not the Government, it is under no such restraints, and we can see no impropriety, therefore, in our giving the public the means of forming its own judgment in the premises—in connection with information of some importance in regard to the *animus* of the assaults that have been made upon our Commissioner.

No one who read the remarkable article in the London *Times*, of Oct. 20, upon this subject, can have failed to see that there was quite as much of private resentment as of public spirit in its bitter attack upon Mr. Reed. He was accused of having neglected the interests of his own country, and of having endeavored, though vainly as was confessed, to restrain England from pressing some of her extreme demands. But even if both these accusations had been true, they would scarcely explain the intense vehemence and personal fervor of the assault. The *Times* is not in the habit of working itself up to such a pitch of passion on our account,—nor does it usually thus make public matters the ground of personal abuse. But bearing in mind the fact that the article of the *Times* was based on information of diplomatic transactions in China, which could only have been revealed, directly or indirectly, by some one in Lord Elgin's immediate *suite*, a narrative of other portions of those transactions may supply the key to the motive of this assault.

Mr. Reed, it will be remembered, was sent to China for the purpose of renewing our treaty with that country which was on the point of expiring, and with instructions to avoid all share in the hostile proceedings which England and France were then taking against that Empire. A copy of those instructions was furnished by General Cass to Lord Napier at Washington, and by him transmitted to his Government at London. Lord Elgin had left London before these instructions were received, and they were accordingly sent after him to China. Upon his arrival there, it will be remembered, the perilous condition of affairs in India induced him to repair at once to Calcutta, and his copy of these instructions reached Hong Kong after his departure. They were immediately forwarded to him in India, but did not arrive until after he had left,—so that he returned to China without having received them. For three months, therefore, he remained in ignorance of the particular line of conduct which Mr. Reed had been instructed to pursue—our Minister on his part making no allusion to the subject, as he supposed Lord Elgin was familiar with his instructions. Naturally enough, in consequence of this *contretemps*, the intercourse between them at the outset was constrained and cold. Explanations, however, were subsequently made which seemed satisfactory.

The scene of operations soon changed. In April the four Ambassadors repaired to the Pei-ho. The London *Times* reproaches Mr. Reed with having "*followed* the English thither" in hope to profit by the protection of the French and English guns. The informant of the *Times* must know that both Mr. Reed and Count Putiatine went thither upon the express invitation of the English and French Ministers,—an invitation pressed upon them in the previous February, and based upon the specific ground that "a representation from *each* of the four powers would probably have more weight than from one or two of them." Mr. Reed went there quite as much because Lord Elgin needed him as because he needed Lord Elgin. He required no "protection" from English guns. He was not at war with China, nor was he either distrusted or hated by the Chinese Government. But a very short time elapsed before Lord Elgin came to feel the more friendly footing on which Mr. Reed stood with the Government, and the consequent advantage he would have in opening negotiations. In answer to an application signed by the four Ministers, asking for an envoy of rank to be sent to treat with them, Tan, the Governor-General of the Province, made his appearance invested with full powers and commissioned to hear all their demands. In his letter to the Ministers Tan used nothing but his official titles, and made no allusion to certain specific points which had been mentioned in a letter sent to Yuching, the senior member of the Cabinet, from Canton in the February preceding. Lord Elgin had apparently determined to treat nowhere but at Pekin, and making these omissions on the part of Tan the pretext, he refused to see or have anything to do with him:—and Baron Gros, who had general instructions to follow the lead of the British Minister, acted in concert with him. Here arose the first disagreement with the American and Russian Ministers. They both thought that the Chinese Government had done all that could in justice be required and declined to join the Allies in ignoring the Envoy who had been sent. Both Mr. Reed and Count Putiatine had several interviews with Tan, which they employed in endeavoring to moderate his resentment against the English Minister for the indignity he had put upon him. The London *Times* represents Mr. Reed as seeking, during all this time, to thwart the efforts of the French and English. We are enabled to say, with the utmost confidence and on the best authority, that the charge is utterly untrue. In spite of the abusive letters which had already begun to appear in the English papers in China, from persons in communication with the English Minister, reproaching the "intrusive neutrals" for not joining actively and thoroughly in the aims and plans of the belligerent Allies, both Mr. Reed and Count Putiatine held repeated conversations with Tan, and never failed, at any one of them, to impress upon him the folly of resisting the power of the French and English, and the wisdom of conceding their demands. Their friendly offices were constantly exerted in favor of the English,—and with a very decided and beneficial effect. It was easy to see, however, throughout the whole negotiation, that Lord Elgin did not look with favor upon anything which promised to smooth his path to a treaty, and relieve him from the necessity of forcing his way to Pekin. He ceased to consult either the American or Russian minister, and so things stood when during the last days of May the negotiation was removed to Tien-tsin.

Arriving there, two high statesmen named Kwei-liang and Hwa-sha-na appeared to treat with all the Envoys, and armed with cards so rigidly adapted to Western usages that even Lord Elgin could find no pretext for ignoring them as he had ignored their predecessor Tan. But it was decided that the negotiations should thenceforward be carried on separately. The American and Russian ministers commenced their discussions first, and closed their treaties first. They encountered no hostile prejudices, on the part of the Chinese, while the English minister was constantly brought to a stand in his negotiations by objections taken to the manner in which his demands were pressed, as well as to the nature of the demands themselves. The friendly offices of both the neutral ministers were constantly called in requisition to smooth over small differences of this kind:—and a single instance, out of many which might be given, will suffice to show that they were not always received in as friendly a spirit as might have been expected.

The Chinese Commissioners on one occasion complained to Mr. Reed and Count Putiatine that Mr. Ley, Lord Elgin's interpreter, had delivered a verbal message from that Minister with great rudeness, and in a manner not at all conformable to the proprieties of the case; and they desired these gentlemen to bring the matter to his Lordship's attention. They did so. Mr. Reed wrote a very courteous note to Lord Elgin, reciting the complaint of the Chinese Commissioners and saying that their manner in making it had been entirely unexceptionable, while their complaint, if the facts were true, was clearly just—and he took the liberty, therefore, of bringing it to his Lordship's notice. Lord Elgin answered substantially that Mr. Reed was engaged in negotiating a treaty for the American Government, and that he was evidently fearful that Mr. Ley would interfere with it in some way, or prevent his securing all the advantages he desired. He had only to add that he approved of everything that Mr. Ley had said and done. After this, it is not at all improbable that some "English official" so far forgot what was due to the ordinary intercourse of gentlemen as to tell Mr. Reed—as the *Times* rather exultingly alleges—that "his sentiments were more Chinese than those of the Mandarins." His answer to Lord Elgin, although the *Times* will scarcely appreciate the fact, was that of a gentleman who could not permit himself to forget what was due to good manners, even for the sake of rebuking unprovoked impertinence.

It is quite easy to see from this narrative, that there was no little personal ill-will on the part of the British Envoy towards Mr. Reed,—that it had its origin in his early perception of the fact that Mr. Reed's position with the Chinese Government was decidedly better than his own, and that he had advantages of temper as well as of manner which proved to be equally available in the negotiation. And it is also easy to see that it is only these same feelings of personal jealousy and resentment on the part of the British legation, which have found expression through the leading column of the London *Times*.

The *Times* charges Mr. Reed with having at the last moment "suddenly sought solemn audience with Baron Gros, and represented to him that it was the height of oppression to insist upon any resident embassy at Pekin; that the free transit through the country was a most useless and offensive demand; and that the additional ports never could be agreed to." The impression sought to be conveyed is that this was done clandestinely,—that a mine was sprung at the last hour, which, from its secrecy and formidable character, came very near proving fatal to the English treaty. This impression is utterly unfounded. Mr. Reed said nothing to Baron Gros which he had not said a dozen times to Lord Elgin. He said nothing secretly which he had not over and over again said openly. He did unquestionably urge upon the English Envoy the belief, that he was making demands of China which would be utterly barren of practical results, and would so exasperate the Chinese Government and people, as to render the practical execution of *any part* of the treaty a matter attended with constant difficulty and danger, even if it should not prove impossible. He had no concealments on this point from Lord Elgin or anybody else; and the plea which the *Times* puts forward,—that it is telling nothing which was not freely talked of in the fleet,—shows how absurd is the pretence that Mr. Reed poisoned the mind of Baron Gros in secret and "solemn audience." Mr. Reed is also reproached for having endeavored to preclude the smuggling of opium into China. So far as having used strenuous endeavors to persuade Lord Elgin to consent to such an exclusion goes, Mr. Reed is fairly obnoxious to the reproach; and Lord Elgin is entitled to the credit of having steadily refused to assent to such a measure. But it is not true, as the *Times* alleges, that "all the eminent American houses in Hong Kong deal in that drug." Beyond the fact that it is sometimes used as a convenient mode of making remittances, we have very reliable assurances that this sweeping assertion has no foundation whatever.

The remainder of the article of the *Times* is devoted to an exposure of the alleged worthlessness of the treaty negotiated by Mr. Reed. That must remain a matter of opinion. It must be remembered, however, that Mr. Reed went out—not to press any large demands or claim any new concessions,—but to *renew* the provisions of a treaty which was on the point of expiring by its own limitations. That he accomplished this object fully any one who reads the Treaty, as given in our columns this morning, can readily see. A large portion of its clauses are in nearly the same terms as those of the treaty of 1846, though some clauses have been added and changes made which have an important bearing upon our commercial interests. Lord Elgin, moreover, evidently did not think so badly of some of its provisions as the *Times* now affects to do. Under the old treaty American vessels paid tonnage duties at the rate of *five* mace (50 cents) per ton,—and this was reduced through Mr. Reed to *four* mace per ton (40 cents) upon the ground that as the registered tonnage of our vessels is *one-fifth* more than that of the British this reduction of the rate was necessary to make the duties equal. Lord Elgin, hearing of this reduction, insisted upon a similar reduction in the British treaty, and thus sought to perpetuate the advantage of British vessels over our own.

But whether the treaty is advantageous or not is a question for the Government and people of the United States exclusively, and we do not feel called on to enter upon any vindication of its provisions against the strictures of the London *Times*. The result will undoubtedly show which nation pursued the wisest policy,—for the wisdom of any national policy is best tested by the practical benefits which follow its adoption.

The Fillibuster Movement.

That planter in Nicaragua, now or lately in receipt of $50,000 from his valuable estates, who has recently written to Mr. Buchanan on the subject of Walker's projected expedition, is decidedly a useful person. It is not every Cabinet in the world which can boast a Mentor so sage and so discreet. See what he has done: Here is the Government of the United States, administered, in theory at least, by the ablest men of the Republic. It has unlimited command of money, of ships, and of men. It has its Ministers Plenipotentiary, its Envoys Extraordinary, its *Chargés d'Affaires*, its Consuls General, and its Consuls particular, its exploring agents and roving agents, its secret-service emissaries, and its notorious-service volunteers. There is no port of the globe in which its flag does not fly with honor, and there is no country of the globe in which its citizens are not to be found, able, willing and even eager to serve it. There is hardly a shrewd, a "smart man" from Maine to California who would not gladly take its pay, and do its bidding. Moreover, it claims a sort of paramount jurisdiction over the whole of the American continent. It has expressly prohibited the interference of foreigners with the affairs of American States; and if there be any quarter of the world which it is commonly supposed to know, and know thoroughly, and about which it ought to have made up its mind, it is that particular portion called Central America, and above all, Nicaragua. It has been squabbling about it with the British for years, and making treaties about it, and receiving and dismissing its Envoys, and writing dispatches and notes, and State papers of all possible weights and dimensions about it; and its citizens have been making roads and canals through it, and are running steamboats through it, and traveling through it by the half million a year, and getting up companies to explore it, and recruiting armies to invade it, and harass it, and waste it. They have had their throats cut in it by the hundred, and have had diarrhœa in it by the thousand, and yet—tell it not in Gath!—our venerable President actually knows nothing about Nicaragua except what he hears from "an intelligent planter formerly in possession of $50,000 a year!" With regard to the public sentiment of that remarkable country, the Presidential mind is a virgin page. Generally and in the abstract, he is aware that no nation likes to have a descent made upon its shores by a foreign adventurer in command of foreign rowdies, and without a flag, or a commission, or a conscience, or a character, or a station, or a responsibility of any sort whatever, and have its Government and treasury seized by him and his crew. Of any other country in the world, from Iceland to Australia, our venerable Chief Magistrate would be able, by the mere aid of his own experience, to assert positively whether or not any such visitation would be agreeable;—and with regard to Nicaragua, the presumption is that she does not like it either,—but whether that presumption is or is not well founded, our President has no means of knowing. The last Walker campaign, and its results, have shed no light on this mysterious subject. None of the Consuls have shed any; none of the Transit Companies have shed any. But "an intelligent planter in Nicaragua, worth $50,000 a year," writes a letter, and all is plain as a pikestaff. Nicaragua wants another dose of Walker and Henningsen, Colonel Titus and Colonel Anderson, and would like another little campaign such as that which ended at Rivas in the year 1857.

But see in what an embarrassing position Mr. Buchanan finds himself. There is a nation before him which sighs for happiness and good government in the person of General Walker; but between Walker and his advisers lie the neutrality laws, which the poor President is obliged to enforce. What a cruel dilemma for a man of a philanthropic disposition! How sad to be compelled to sacrifice human happiness to the blind rigor of the laws! To be obliged to keep back the Tennessean Moses from the embrace of Nicaraguan Israelites, and leave them to perish in the house of bondage. This year has been for our Chief Magistrate full of bitterness. The Pennsylvania election was bitter; the defeat of Glancy Jones was bitter; the Douglas triumph in Illinois was exceeding bitter; but in the Neutrality laws lie the dregs of the cup. To be defeated in a struggle for the mastery, is after all to a great soul a small matter; to have in one's pocket a letter from a wealthy planter declaring that Nicaragua pants for Walker, and yet to be unable to let Walker go, begets a grief too sacred either for analysis or description.

One consequence of this remarkable occurrence we already foresee. Nicaragua is not the only ground to which fillibusters may bring deliverance. There are large fields open to their enterprise and energy in various other parts of this Continent. All they have to do now is to get a planter worth $50,000 a year—or five worth $10,000 we presume would answer as well—to certify that an expedition of buccaneers from the United States would be very acceptable to the people, and then the Administration will cordially sympathize. We know how hard it is to act against one's inclination; how many chances present themselves to any man of escaping the performance of an act which he would rather not perform; and how easy it is to let even fillibusters go, when we believe their errand to be one of mercy. So we may readily imagine what will be the amount of hindrance which our Administration will oppose to the evangelization of the political heathen at the hands of persons of the Walkerite persuasion. Unfortunately, [illegible] of respect for the information of in[illegible] planters as our own more enlighte[illegible] [illegible]ment. Should they, in an evil h[illegible] [illegible]t the landing of Mr. Walker, they [illegible] [illegible]ly lacerate the benevolent heart of [illegible] [illegible]dent, but stay the progress of civiliza[illegible] [illegible] Gulf.

The Mortara Case Again.—The intelligence received by the *Asia* puts a new and even more revolting face on the Mortara affair. It is now stated, on the authority of the Paris *Siecle*, that the Jewish child was never really baptized according to the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church, but only "had Christian ['holy'] water thrown, by the nurse, upon its face when ill of a fever, at one year of age." The servant, who, nevertheless, is stated to have designed the baptism of the child without the knowledge of the parents, is likewise said to have resorted to a druggist, and not to an ecclesiastic for this service.

This statement may or may not have originated with the Vatican, for the purpose of yielding with a good grace to the storm which is gathering about the Papal ears, or it may be a *canard* of the Press. We shall see. But, in the meanwhile, we do not believe that this question will be allowed to drop. The action of the Inquisition in regard to Mortara's child, discloses pretensions of extreme danger to public right. The subject is being more generally agitated, and it is not to be supposed that the Governments of Europe, Protestant and Catholic, which are not completely under Papal dominion, will quietly submit to this indecent outrage upon public opinion. The information that the child is imprisoned, and that his parents are not permitted even to see him, is confirmed by the last mail.

The Destruction of Quarantine.

JUDGE METCALF'S OPINION JUSTIFYING THE INCENDIARISM AND DISCHARGING THE PRISONERS.

Judge Metcalf yesterday rendered his decision in the famous Staten Island arson case, and that opinion, as every one anticipated, is in favor of the defendants—Ray Tompkins and John C. Thompson. The Judge enters at great length into the history of the destruction of the Quarantine buildings on the nights of the 1st and 2d of September last. The facts are so fresh in the memory of all that it is unnecessary to repeat them; it will be sufficient if we give here the reasons which have led the Judge to the opinion he has just delivered. The crime of which the defendants were accused was that of arson in the third degree, coming under that clause of the statute which enacts that "Every person who shall *willfully* set fire to or burn in the night-time the house of another, not the subject of arson in the first or second degree, or any public building belonging to the people of this State, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of arson in the third degree." Judge Metcalf sets out by declaring that, in this case, there was an entire absence of willfulness or malice on the part of the incendiaries, and this is the very essence of the crime of arson. Statements and statistics are then given to show the nature and great extent of the late Quarantine establishment, and the danger from infection under which the surrounding population labored during the Summer season. Particular reference is made to the influx of yellow fever vessels and the notorious spread of that fatal disease over the Island. The Judge not only justifies the incendiarism, but holds that, if the buildings had been private property, and as such were a nuisance, it would have been lawful and even meritorious to destroy them. "Private buildings," he says, "may be taken down as in the cholera season at Albany, or blown up as at the great fire in New-York, and they lay the foundation for the *a fortiori* argument that public buildings may be torn down or blown up for the safety of the public."

The Judge looks upon the burning of the Quarantine buildings as an act of self-defence for the protection of life and property. The act, he says, was a natural right arising from urgent necessity. The emergency authorized the destruction of the property in question even if it belonged to the State. Nor was it done in such a manner as would lead to any inference of malice. The inmates were all suffered to escape; while the patients were carried to a place of safety and were treated with care, and although one did not recover, Dr. Bissell testified that, in his opinion, he would have died the same day if there had been no burning at all. As to the time chosen for the act, the Judge remarked that the law imposes no obligation of doing such a deed "of salutary and well-intentioned violence" in the day time. "For these reasons"—we quote now the Judge's words—"I am of opinion that no crime has been committed, that the act, the necessity of which all must deplore, was yet a necessity not caused by any act or omission of those upon whom it was imposed, and that this summary act of self-protection, justified by that necessity and therefore by law, was resorted to only after every other proper resource was exhausted." There is also, in the opinion of the Judge, another ground of justification. On the 1st day of September the Board of Health of Castleton adjudged the Quarantine buildings to be a nuisance, and called upon the people of Castleton and the county to abate that nuisance without delay. The power to render such a judgment is, according to Judge Metcalf's opinion, contained in the power and duty of making "regulations in their discretion, concerning the suppression and removal of nuisances, and such other regulations as they shall think proper and necessary for the public health." This was in its nature a judicial act; the Board had jurisdiction of the subject matter by the terms of the statute; and their judgment was conclusive. The defendants did the acts complained of, in obedience to this judgment. But even conceding the action of the Castleton Board of Health to have been void, and that all necessary precautions had been taken by the Quarantine authorities, without success, to isolate the disease, Judge Metcalf holds that the people of Castleton had still the right of self-protection and were justified in the act they committed. "As to New-York," says Judge Metcalf, "undoubtedly she is entitled to all the protection in the matter that the State can give consistently with the health of others, but she has no right to more. Her great advantages are followed by corresponding inconveniences—her great public works by great expenditures—her great foreign commerce by the infection it brings. But the Legislature can no more apportion upon the surrounding communities her dangers than her expenses;—no more compel them to do her dying than to pay her taxes." For these reasons, most elaborately and ably given in the opinion in question, Judge Metcalf thinks that the Staten Island prisoners should be discharged.

Execution of James Rodgers to-day, for the Murder of Mr. Swanston.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, the youth James Rodgers, convicted last November of the murder of Mr. Swanston, will be hung within the City Prison. He was tried, it will be remembered, in the Court of General Sessions before Judge Russell. His counsel subsequently made application to the Supreme Court for a new trial, which was granted, but the District-Attorney resorted to the Court of Appeals, which reversed that decision, affirming that of the Court of Sessions, thereby leaving the condemned no hope but in the clemency of the Governor of the State. Although frequently importuned by influential citizens, as well as by the nearest relatives of the wretched young man, the Governor has always refused to interfere, feeling that youthful rowdyism, which on the least provocation, and even without provocation, was ready at any moment, in this City, to resort to the use of deadly weapons, jeopardizing the lives of the most unoffending, and sometimes, as in this special case, proceeding to fatal lengths, needed a terrible example. As, yesterday morning, a decided refusal to interpose the mercy of the Executive was received, there can be no doubt that the execution will duly take place to-day.

According to his own statement, and that of the Prison officials, Rodgers is ready, and even desirous to meet his end. For some time he has refused to see any of the casual visitors of the prison, and has been particularly desirous to avoid all parties connected with the Press. At times he has refused to talk with his relatives, and has allowed only the priests of his Church—he is a Roman Catholic—to enter his cell. As far as we can learn, he has been earnest in the discharge of those religious duties which are urged upon him by his spiritual advisers. Sisters of Mercy have daily visited him, gently tendering consolation that he has very dearly prized.

Up to yesterday morning, he did not appear to flinch in view of the fearful fate which awaits him. He then asked the Sheriff if he should have to suffer much physical pain from the hanging, before he died. The answer returned was of course one of encouragement. Yesterday the gallows, which has been used on several [illegible] in the yard of the Tombs, [illegible] by applications for admission by many of [illegible] respectable citizens, the Sheriff has been [illegible] to allow very few persons to witness [illegible].

It is worthy of record that Mrs. Swanston [illegible] strenuous efforts, yesterday, to obtain a ticket of [admis]sion to see the wretched boy hung. She [illegible] the Sheriff, and for a long time [illegible]. It was not till the Sheriff [illegible] quest was highly improper that she withdrew from the office, evidently disappointed at the result of the interview.

Musical.

Dodworth's Saloon.—A pianist's first victory is that which he obtains over the stubborn mechanism of his instrument. Next in order comes the subjugation of his personal thought and feeling to the neat appropriateness of a piano figure. Mr. Saar—who gave a concert last evening at Dodworth's Saloon—has achieved the first *desideratum*. His mechanism is good, and his precision is so remarkable that we have no recollection of a player who alighted less often on a false note. The second particular of excellence is not so marked. At present Mr. Saar is simply an impetuous performer, who makes up with decision what he lacks in delicacy. Of that remarkable essence which exudes from the fingers of a first-class pianist, and constitutes *touch*, he is almost destitute. Hence there is an absence of poetic roundness and plain musical meaning which we now demand from the piano and its masters. The glare of harmony and hard precision of melody, however mechanically exact, are insufficient. Mr. Saar has acquired much; if he will think and feel more he will become a first-class artist. The programme contained four pieces; "Fantasie Chromatique," by Bach; "Polonaise Concertante," by Chopin; "Rhapsodie Hongroise," by Liszt, and three small compositions by Mr. Saar. Of the latter we will simply remark that they are more remarkable for nice harmonic treatment than melodic design, or rhythmetic propriety.

Concert.—Mr. C. Jerome Hopkins will give a concert at Chickering's Rooms, assisted by Miss Andem and Mr. Mollenhauer.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Steam-Frigate Sabine in a Hurricane.

Terrific Four Days' Hurricane at Bermuda—The Sabine Put in for Repairs—A Ship Seen Bottom Up—Other Disasters.

Halifax, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The steamer *Delta*, from St. Thomas on the 2d and Bermuda on the 7th inst., arrived here to-day.

Bermuda was visited with a terrific hurricane on the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th of October, and immense damage was done to property.

The United States frigate *Sabine* put into Bermuda on the 31st ult., having been disabled in the hurricane on the 24th. She lost her maintopsail and foresail, and had her bow ports forced in and her steering gear seriously injured. Great facilities for speedy and effective repairs were promptly and cheerfully afforded by the British authorities, and the *Sabine* would again, in a few days, be in complete order for proceeding to Buenos Ayres.

The bark *W. H. Chandler*, from New-York to Vigo, put into Bermuda on the 29th. She encountered the hurricane on the 24th, and was thrown on her beam-ends and compelled to cut away her masts.

The schooner *General Grant*, from Baltimore, arrived at Bermuda on the 29th, with a large part of her starboard waist torn out by the hurricane. The *G. G.* passed a large ship bottom up, and saw two other vessels laboring heavily in the sea.

The schooner *Harkaway*, from New-York, reached Bermuda on the 28th. Part of her deck load had been washed overboard.

The bark *Eliza Barss*, from New-York, also arrived at Bermuda on the 28th.

From Washington.

THE REVENUE FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR—GEN. WARD AND THE MISSION TO CHINA—VESSELS OF THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION AT BARBADOES, ETC.

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The Treasury estimates are not yet completed, and until they are it will be impossible for the Secretary to know what probable amount of Revenue will be required for the next fiscal year. In the absence of this necessary information, it cannot be determined what recommendation should be made to Congress; hence newspaper speculations upon the subject are without authority. The Secretary has not yet written a line of his report.

General Ward, of Georgia, though he has accepted the tender of the mission to China, will not be nominated to the Senate until after the ratification of the Reed Treaty by that body.

The Secretary of the Navy has received dispatches from the commanding officers of the steamers *Fulton*, *Water-witch*, and *Harriet Lane*, which respectively arrived at Barbadoes on the 15th, 16th and 20th of October. They stopped only a few hours to take in coal, and then left for the rendezvous of the Paraguay Expedition.

Railroad Matters.

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The Railroad Convention was occupied all day in discussing the report of the Committee of the Niagara Falls Convention, and the indications are favorable for an agreement upon the plan proposed by them. The greater and more important part of it has already been agreed to in Committee of the Whole. Great interest was felt in the proceedings to-day, and there was an increased attendance.

OPENING OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

Milwaukee, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The formal opening of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway will be celebrated here this evening, with a grand ball and supper at the new Hall-house. The Mayor and Aldermen, and Light Guard of Detroit, as well as many of its private citizens, will be in attendance.

SALE OF THE FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Chicago, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The Fox River Valley Railroad was sold, yesterday, at auction, and was bought by B. W. Raymond, for $1,000, for the benefit of the first and second bondholders.

Slavers Captured.

CAPTURE OF THE BARK VENUS, WITH SIX HUNDRED NEGROES ON BOARD.

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The steamship *Black Warrior* arrived at New-Orleans on Saturday, bringing information from Havana that the bark *Venus*, formerly under the Mexican flag, was captured with nearly 600 negroes on board, off the Moro, by a Spanish war steamer.

THE CAPTURE OF THE KETCH BROTHERS.

Charleston, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The *Ketch Brothers* arrived here this morning in charge of Lieutenant Stone. She was taken on the South coast of Africa on suspicion of being a slaver. The *Ketch Brothers* was formerly owned by Strauss Brothers, of Charleston, and was sold to parties in Havana. She was provided with a slaver's outfit, and had $8,700 in gold, but had no slaves on board at the time of her capture.

Election of a Congressman in place of J. Glancy Jones.

Harrisburg, Pa., Thursday, Nov. 11.

The Governor has issued a writ for an extra election in Berks County, on the 30th of November, for a member of Congress to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. Glancy Jones.

Explosion of a Steam Mill—One Man Killed and Three Seriously Injured.

Rouse's Point, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 11.

The steam, stave and heading mill in this place, belonging to Mr. Rich, of Moores, N. Y., burst this morning, killing one man by the name of Schoolcraft, and injuring three others so badly that they are not expected to live. The names of the three injured are not yet ascertained.

James McMahon Found Guilty of Murder.

Newark, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 11.

The case of James McMahon was concluded to-day, the Jury rendering a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner manifested no apparent concern at the verdict. He will be sentenced in a few days.

Frost at the South.

Augusta, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 11.

The dispatch sent from here yesterday should have read, "The farmers say there was a killing frost in this section yesterday," instead of "There was no killing frost."

The Pacific for Galway.

St. Johns, N. F., Thursday, Nov. 11.

The steamship *Pacific*, for Galway, will not leave this port before Sunday, and dispatches filed at No. 21 Wall-street, New-York, on Saturday in season to reach here the same evening, will be duly forwarded by her. She has not yet arrived, but will probably be here to-morrow.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Chess Movements—Mr. Morphy.—From a letter dated Paris, Oct. 30, recently received by a gentleman in this City, from Paul Morphy, the young champion of American chess, we learn that it is the intention of Mr. Morphy to meet Anderssen and Lange, who propose to play with him in Paris during the holidays, if he can possibly remain there so long. Mr. Morphy's immediate return home is desired, it is said, by his relatives at New-Orleans, who have represented to him that his talents could be much more advantageously employed in business pursuits than in studying moves on the chess-board. Mr. D. W. Fiske, a member of the New-York Chess Club, informs us that the statement which has been published, to the effect that Mr. Von der Lasa, the Prussian Minister at Rio de Janeiro, was going to Paris to play with Morphy, is incorrect. Letters recently received from Mr. Von der Lasa state that it would be impossible for him to leave Rio de Janeiro at present, and that if he could he would not go to Paris to play with Morphy, whom he considers and acknowledges to be a better chess-player than himself. The New-York Chess Club has appointed five of its members to arrange the preliminaries of the projected match by telegraph with the Athenæum players of Philadelphia, and to play the game on the part of the Club. The Committee consists of Messrs. T. Lichtenhein, D. W. Fiske, C. D Mead, J. Thompson, and F. Perrin. The American Telegraph Company has tendered the use of its wires without charge, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock every evening, until the game is completed. The game will be played by the New-Yorkers either at the rooms of the Club, No. 814 Broadway, or at the Telegraph Office No. 21 Wall-street, and will commence some time next week—the day is not yet named. Prof. Vethake, of the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed umpire on behalf of the New-York Chess Club, and it will be his duty to watch the game at Philadelphia. The Philadelphians will have an umpire at New-York, but have not yet appointed one. None of the players are to touch the men until they make a move. The New-York Club has proposed that the losers in the first game shall have the privilege of demanding a second trial—and it is probable that a third game will follow if the second is won by them, and that each game shall be "an open game." The names of the Committee of five which is to act on behalf of the Athenæum players have not yet been forwarded. Messrs. H. P. Montgomery, W. G. Thomas and L. Elkin are considered three of their strongest players, and it is probable that they will be of the Committee.

Small Cars on the Hudson River Railroad—There was quite a number of citizens before the Aldermanic Committee on Railroa s yesterday afternoon, who expressed their opinions in relation to the proposal to allow the Hudson River Railroad Company to run small cars on their road, in accordance with the City Railroad ordinances. There did not appear to be any material difference of opinion in relation to the necessity of having a line of small cars nearer the North River side of the City than there is at present; that was admitted. The rivalry is between the several parties in interest. There were those who desired the completion of the new line that is partially constructed; the Hudson River Railroad interest; and, also, that of some other City Railroad Companies that would accept of the privilege of putting a line of cars on the Hudson River Railroad. A report is expected at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Everett's Oration on Washington.—Mr. Everett has been induced by the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association to give his Oration on Washington this (Friday) morning, at 2 o'clock, in aid of their fund. He will add to the lecture a sketch of the Association, which is unique in character, and very interesting in its history.

Board of County Canvassers.—The Board of Canvassers sat again yesterday, Mr. Elijah F. Purdy in the Chair. The canvass of the Eleventh, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards was completed, and at 6 P. M. the Board adjourned. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards have already been canvassed, and it is expected that the labors of the Board will be completed by Saturday next. The returns from the Fourth District of the First Ward, which were sent back for correction, were not before the Board yesterday. They will come before it to-day. Many of the newly-elected, including Mr. Sickles, Mr. Cochrane, and Mr. Clancy, were present at the meeting yesterday.

Re-erection of a Liberty Pole.—The great Liberty Pole to be erected on the spot where the old one stood, (corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street,) will be raised on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The Temple of Liberty, to be constructed of iron, and which will be highly embellished, will not be completed until December, when it will be put up, amid a great "pow-wow" which the Democracy of the Fifth Ward are making preparations to give. This pole will be *two hundred feet high from the ground*—being the tallest pole of the kind in the Union.

Our New Street Commissioner.—It will be seen that Mr. Booper has resigned his position as head of the Street Department, and that Captain G. A. Smith has been appointed in his place. Capt. Smith owes his nomination wholly and exclusively to official capacity and character. As Deputy Street Commissioner he has ably assisted Mr. Cooper in the arduous task of establishing something like order in the chaos of the Street Department; he has labored with great zeal and success, and his appointment by the Mayor and confirmation by the Common Council is a tribute to genuine desert, irrespective of political associations. Capt. Smith is a graduate of West Point, and was selected as a confidential officer from the corps of Military Engineers, by Secretary Guthrie, to take charge of the large public works undertaken at New-Orleans and its vicinity. We have heard that Capt. Smith resigned his commission, in company with Capt. Lovell, some years ago, in order to take part in a movement of which General Quitman was the leader. That movement had reference to Cuba, and was not successful for reasons with which the public are already familiar. Capt. Smith has an excellent reputation for ability and habits of discipline—two points very essential to the control of the Department which he has already done so much (under Mr. Cooper's orders) to put on something like a correct and permanent basis.

Senate Sanitary Committee.—Inspector Morton resumed his statements yesterday afternoon before this Committee. He prefaced them by disclaiming all intention of showing any disrespect to the doctors, and was proceeding to pass an eulogy on the medical profession generally, when Dr. McNulty interrupted him with the observation that Mr. Morton need not waste time in that manner. The medical profession would bear him no ill-will unless he attempted to praise it. Upon this, Inspector Morton said: "I do not speak of Dr. McNulty when I refer to the medical profession, nor of the graduates of the Academy of Medicine when I speak of the doctors. I am confident, however, that the Academy will repudiate those of its members who persist in intermeddling in affairs of the City." Dr. McNulty, in reply, observed that he was present as the Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Academy of Medicine. As the proceedings were becoming too personal, the Chairman, the Hon. Smith Ely, succeeded in persuading Inspector Morton to confine his remarks more directly to the subject before the Committee. He proceeded to detail the comparative number of deaths in the City annually, since 1850, and discussed at great length the same causes of disease Superintendent Downing reviewed so thoroughly on Tuesday. Many improvements have of course been introduced, both in the sanitary laws and economical arrangements of the City; such as prohibiting burial within certain limits, and the introduction of Croton Water. With the latter medical men had nothing to do. Senator Schell reminded Mr. Morton, by way of checking his disparagement of the doctors, that they were not finding fault with the conduct of the City Inspector's Department. All the physicians desire, and all the Sanitary Committee wish to accomplish by this investigation, is to ascertain whether the experience of the officials who have had to do more directly with the public health, cannot suggest some additional means of warding off disease. Mr. Morton was proceeding to suggest certain preventive regulation, when the hour of adjournment arrived.

Medals for the Officers and Crew of the Isaac Bell, and to Captains Renaud and Funnemark.—At a meeting of the Life-Saving Benevolent Association of New-York, on Wednesday, the humane conduct of the above-named officers was suitably acknowledged for having saved the master and surviving part of the crew of the British bark *Claude*, on the 29th of October. A gold medal was presented to the officers, and a silver medal to each of the boat's crew, suitably inscribed. The second mate and passengers were complimented for their kindness to the rescued seamen. It was also *Resolved*, That the gold medal of the society, suitably inscribed, be also presented to Captain Ernest Renaud, of the French bark *Maurice*, and Captain Funnemark, of the Norwegian ship *Catarina*, for their humane conduct in rescuing the survivors of the passengers and crew of the steamer *Austria*, burned at sea in September last.

A New Literary Club—There was a preliminary meeting, last night, in the Lecture Room of the Historical Society, towards the organization of a new Club, to be called the Athenæum, some notice of which was published. Charles King, President of Columbia College, presided. A list of 108 names of prominent literary men, and the friends of literature, who had signed the prospectus, was read by Mr. McMullin, the Secretary of the meeting; a Committee of five was appointed to report a constitution and by-laws, when the meeting adjourned to meet again on the 24th instant.

Important Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.—This body held a special meeting, yesterday afternoon, presided over by P. Perit, Esq. Mr. J. De Peyster Ogden, from the Committee on Canadian Reciprocity, presented the report of the Committee, setting forth the grievance of which the Chamber complains, in consequence of the forced interpetation placed on the Canada Reciprocity Treaty by Mr. Guthrie, by which wheat grown in the United States and ground into flower in Canada, is subject to duty on reimportation into the States, contrary to the spirit and intention of the Treaty. Appended to the report was a resolution to memorialize the President, praying that the trade in flour might be declared mutually free. The memorial accompanied the report and resolution. After some remarks from Messrs. Phelps and Ogden, the former read the minority report of the Committee, setting forth the advantages of the reciprocal free trade between the States and Canada, and embracing a resolution to communicate with the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the phraseology of that treaty. Some discussion ensued as to whether the question should be put first on the majority or the minority report. Some gentlemen were of opinion that both should be received, and the chamber could decide on which to act. The President was of opinion that both could not be received, because they were contradictory. Both reports were then adopted, subject to further disposal.

Mr. Caleb Barstow presented a report upon the subject of Canal Steam Navigation. The Committee have examined the new boat of S. P. Ruggles, lately placed upon the Canals, and expressed themselves satisfied with the manner in which it was performing its work. The Committee were of opinion that steam could be advantageously used upon the Canals, opening new facilities for the conveying of produce at reduced rates, and on shorter time. The necessity of deepening the Canal was urged in the report as of the first importance, by which boats of larger tonnage could be used, and greater speed could be secured. The Legislature should be memorialized to take measures for deepening the channel in the Erie and Oswego Canals to seven feet. The Committee, by request, was continued for further investigation. Mr. F. A. Conckling read a paper upon the same subject, referring to the measures adopted by the British Government to direct the trade of the great West to their own advantage by establishing canals and railroads in connection with the St. Lawrence River. Our canals compared unfavorably with theirs for size and depth, and they were outstripping us in efforts to secure the traffic of the Western States. We must have the best means for competing successfully with them at whatever cost.

Messrs. Conklin and Dodge were added to the Committee to report more fully upon it at a subsequent meeting.

Police Reports.

Mail Robbery.—One of the night clerks employed in the Post-Office, named Henry Reed, was last night caught while committing mail robberies in the office. He had been suspected for some time by the Post-Office Agent and others, and, while they were watching his movements, last night, he was seen to transfer to his pockets a number of letter-packages, and while in the act of breaking open the letters. Subsequently he was arrested. He confesses, among other things, a large robbery committed some three weeks since, embracing over a hundred letters on their way to Brooklyn, N. Y. Reed was to-day taken before United States Commissioner Morton, and asked for a postponement of his case to Tuesday next, which was granted. He was committed.

The Gambling-House Murder.—The examination upon the charge of perjury preferred against Catharine Mulhearn, wherein she stands accused of having sworn falsely in her affidavit declaring that Willis murdered a man in his gambling-house, No. 581 Broadway, was resumed yesterday, before Justice Welsh. No new testimony of importance was given. The opposing counsel summed up the case, and the Magistrate announced that he would render his decision at 3 o'clock to-day.

More Counterfeits.—New counterfeit threes on the Railroad Bank, Lowell, Mass., made their appearance on Wednesday, in the upper part of the City. The bill is an imitation of the genuine issue, but poorly engraved, and found but few takers. James Ryan, a painter, evidenced the greatest activity in getting rid of the bogus bills. Sergeant Murphy, of the Twenty-second Ward Police, was apprised of Ryan's financial operations, and after following in his track for some time succeeded in arresting him. A man, giving his name as John Miller, had the good luck to exchange several of the bills with various storekeepers for extra shirts, cravats, and minor wearing apparel. The policemen were put on his track and arrested him. Through the Police Telegraph a notice of the appearance of the counterfeit was communicated to the various Wards of the City, and storekeepers put on their guard. A new counterfeit five on the Providence Bank, of Providence, R. I., was also offered in several Wards, Wednesday. The bill is well executed. Two or three bills are in pretty active circulation, altered from genuine issues of a bank which was to have been started in Boston, but failed to go into operation. The bills are altered to the Granite Bank, of Boston; to the State Bank, of Camden, N. J.; and another Bank of that State. Each bill bears the indorsement of the "New-England Bank Note Company, Boston."

Coroner's Inquests.

The Late Steamboat Explosion—Deficiency of Water in the Boiler the Cause of the Accident.—The investigation concerning the explosion of the boiler of the steamboat *Petrel* on Saturday last, was concluded yesterday. Edward Downey, the fireman and only survivor of the four persons who were on board the steamer when the terrible explosion occurred, was not sufficiently recovered from his injuries to give his testimony. The inquisition developed the fact that insufficiency of water in the boiler led to the disastrous explosion, and not imperfection in the boilers as was generally reported immediately following the occurrence. Mr. Terry, of No. 663 Greenwich-street, until quite recently the engineer of the *Petrel*, stated that she had frequently carried 130 pounds to the square inch with perfect safety. He examined the boiler two or three days before the explosion, and it was then in perfect order. Mr G. W. Smith stated that he had sold the *Petrel* about a month ago to Messrs. Allen & Brink. The boiler had been in use but six months, and in his opinion was safe with 110 pounds of steam to the square inch. The boiler was tubular in form like a locomotive boiler, and did not admit as much water over the furnace top as ordinary steamboat boilers; for this reason there was need of closer attention. The law requiring an examination of steamboat boilers applied only to boats carrying passengers. Stephen Davis, a boiler-maker, and who had been for a short time an engineer on the *Petrel*, considered her boiler as safe as that of any boat of its size in the harbor. He had heard Henry Brink, the engineer who was killed when the explosion took place, declare that the boiler was capable of carrying 250 pounds of steam. He did not think the deceased was as attentive and careful as he ought to have been. Several other witnesses—eleven were examined altogether—gave their testimony in addition to those named, and each told the same story. The prevailing sentiment was that insufficiency of water in the boiler caused the explosion. The Jury rendered a verdict "that Henry Brink came to his death by injuries, accidentally received by the explosion of the boiler of the tow-boat *Petrel*, on the 6th day of November, 1858, near Jay-street, North River, and we believe that the explosion was occasioned from want of sufficient water in the boiler."

Fatal Hatchway Accident.—Michael Kilfeather, a porter employed in the store No. 40 Water-street, yesterday afternoon, accidentally fell through the hatchway, and was instantly killed. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Billings Found.—Mr. J. B Billings, of the Irving House, whose mysterious disappearance from his home on Tuesday last excited serious fears for his safety, has been found. His friends in this City yesterday received notice from Mr. Hendrickson, Sheriff of Hempstead, L. I., that Mr. Billings was in his custody. Late on Wednesday afternoon Mr. Billings was found by Mr. Hendrickson leaning against a fence in a state of exhaustion, and unable to give any account of himself. Upon his person was found a card containing his friends' address in New-York, which reminded Mr. H. of the notice he had previously seen in the papers. Information was sent to his friends, by whom arrangements were made last evening to bring him home. Mr. Billings is reported to be laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, arising, it is feared, from a softening of the brain. He had on his person a gold chronometer watch and a diamond pin, valued together at $1,200. This circumstance led to the suspicion that he had fallen into bad hands, and a detachment of Police have been engaged for two days in making search for him.

Death of Two Children from Drinking Liquor.—A little boy, four years and six months old named Bayard Surplass, residing in Division-avenue, died on Wednesday morning, from the effects of a glass of gin given to it by the father. The child called for water, and the gin was given by mistake instead. Another child, less than four years of age, named John Burk, was killed by drinking "apple-jack." The father kept tavern, at the corner of Classon, near Atlantic-street, and a tub containing this liquor was set in the back room. This was found by the child and partaken of before it was discovered. Medical aid was called, and two other children who drank the villainous stuff were saved by vomiting; the other one died. Coroner Redding held an inquest.

The Supervisors have canvassed the returns of the first eleven wards. In these Brainard's majority over Egan for the office of Surrogate is 634. Mr. Brainard is supposed to have a majority of 700 votes. The canvass will be completed on Saturday.

The Courts—The Contested Election Case.—The case of Colohan against Smith was concluded in the Circuit Court yesterday. A number of witnesses were examined touching the manner in which the canvass was conducted. The decision of the case turned upon the reliability of Devoe's testimony, who stated that Colohan had 162 votes, while Smith had 182. The returns in evidence, however, showed that Colohan received 192 votes, and Smith 153. After a charge by Judge Dermott, the Jury retired, and in half an hour returned with a verdict in favor of Colohan. In the Court of Sessions, Michael Blake, tried for assault with intent to kill, was found guilty of assault, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months, and to pay a fine of $25. Several cases of small importance were disposed of.

City Politics.

MEETING OF THE TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

RESIGNATION OF FERNANDO WOOD.

The Democratic Republican General Committee met at Tammany Hall at 7½ o'clock last evening, Mr. Isaac V. Fowler in the Chair. The meeting was a private one, as all the meetings of this organization are. Outside the room in which it was held "the people" were assembled in large numbers. Lewis Baker and Pat Burns were among the crowd. The principal interest of the meeting centred in the action which, rumor had it, would be taken with regard to the defection of Ex-Mayor Wood. The Tammany Democracy denounced his course in opposing the regular Tammany nomination in the Third Congressional District during the recent contest. It was understood that the friends of Mr. Sickles would move for the expulsion of Mr. Wood from the councils of the ancient wigwam, just as Fernando Wood himself, a year ago, demanded the expulsion of Daniel because the latter did not support him when he was the regular nominee of the Pa ty. Those who did not know what was to take place were, therefore, on tip-toe to ascertain what the Committeemen were doing in their secret conclave. Nearly two hours the outsiders waited, the thirsty ones quenching their impatience by frequent imbibation, the quiet ones smoking their cigars in silence, and the Hibernian ones—who were largely in the majority—holding "an argument" on the momentous questions of public policy in which they felt most interested. The Committee meantime was deciding when and where the Primary elections should be held. It was resolved that they should take place next Monday evening in the various Wards and Districts, and the places of holding the polls were specified. Much time was occupied in disposing of this matter.

Mr. Fowler, the Chairman, arose and read the following letter from Fernando Wood:

To the Chairman of the Democratic Republican General Committee, Tammany Hall:

I hereby resign my seat in the Democratic Republican General Committee at Tammany Hall, as delegate from the Twenty-second Ward.

Respectfully, &c.,

FERNANDO WOOD.

On motion, the paper was received and ordered on file, without comment. The Committee adjourned at 9½ o'clock. Those gathered without lingered awhile to talk with their leaders about the result, then one by one dropped off to spread the news among the Democrats of lesser degree. The prevailing opinion among the friends of Sickles was that Wood had done wisely and not a bit too soon.

ANTI-TAMMANY CONVENTION.

NOMINATION OF COMPTROLLER AND GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

The Regulars and People's Joint Convention (Mr. Wood's Anti-Tammany organizations) met last evening at Mozart Hall. Nominations for Comptroller and Governor of the Almshouse were effected, after a protracted session and much debate.

Contesting delegates from the Seventh and Fifth Wards had their claims decided upon, two sets appearing to claim seats for these Wards, one party in the interest of R. B. Connolly, and the others in that of Fernando Wood. The point was decided in favor of Mr. Wood's men, the Connolly interest running, however, pretty close upon the other. The decision against the Connolly delegates gave the preponderance to the Wood interest by the exclusion of ten votes. A good deal of debate, however, ensued, and the lobby grew etxremely anxious, this portion of the Convention being largely the supporters heretofore of Kelly and Clancy, now enlisted for Connolly. A stout fight was made inside for the nomination of Connolly, Mr. Wood sustaining J. T. Soutter, Esq., President of the Bank of the Republic, Wall-street, against all others.

The first regular ballot stood as follows: Soutter, 45; Connolly, 21; S. P. Russell, 20; J. C. Willet, 11; J. R. Briggs, 12; A. H. Green, 1. A running and spicy fight between the Wood and Connolly men ensued, but as Mr. Wood had procured the exclusion of Reporters, the debate cannot be put orth. Mr. Wood, it seems, was obliged to indorse his nominee as a resident of this, and not of Queens County, and otherwise vouch for him, since he was comparatively unknown to the Convention. His financial relations to the last Buchanan Presidential canvass, were given as a chief point in his favor. It was reported in the lobby that a variety of ballots were had, but the Secretaries gave only a second ballot, which, after the debate, stood: Soutter, 101; Connolly, 9—which, upon motion of Wm. Thompson, of the Second Ward, was declared unanimous.

The ballot for Almshouse Governor gave Mr Lynch, of the Fourteenth Ward, 93 votes; Mr. T. Lawrence, 2; Mr. T. H. Ferris, 5.

The Connolly fight in the Convention is understood to be the opening of a grand diversion of the Irish support from the Wood camp. The result was greeted in the lobbies with marked dissatisfaction. There were cheers for Connolly, and savage groans and execrations against Wood and his "Soupers." It was given out by the Wood men that their nominee would get the support of the *Herald* and the "Tax-payers' Committee."

On the other hand, Connolly is said to be the head and front of the Douglas interest in Tammany, and that he is pledged to secure the Irish vote in this interest, as in opposition to Wood. The latter was on the witness stand all the week, in the "*Joseph Walker* case." While he was thus occupied the Convention of the outside organizations was urged forward, and pretty nearly taken by storm in the Connolly interest.

REPUBLICAN MOVEMENTS.

The Republicans in the various Aldermanic Districts met last evening and chose delegates, who are empowered to nominate candidates for Aldermen on Saturday evening next. The Republican City Convention, to nominate a Comptroller and Governor of the Almshouse, met last evening, but adjourned to this evening, without transacting any business.

[Advertisement.]

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills—Are admitted by all to be the best purgative in the world, and coughs, colds, inflammations, headaches, and indigestions vanish before them. Sol at 25 cents a box, with directions.

THE SAME, SUGAR-COATED.

At 13 cents, put up so they will never crack or change by time or climate.

THE SAME, CONCENTRATED.

The ingredients of the above are concentrated by evaporation with muriate of lime in vacuum, and of the extract so prepared are made the Sarsaparilla, or Life Addition Pills. Experience has proved them to possess the alterative qualities of blue pill, though purely vegetable in their composition. Those who use blue pill habitually, or otherwise, are deeply interested in the Life Addition Pills. Their use will cure what blue pill at best but relieves. In fevers, in chronic affections of the bones and ligaments, these pills are indeed miraculous in their powers, turning, as it were, the very current of death backward, and as a mild aperient they are without a rival. Dose, one pill. Price, 50 cents per box.

The above medicines have no equals as purifiers of the blood, and fluids of the body generally. Directions, pamphlets and handbills explanatory given gratuitously. Office No. 294 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

Queru's Cod-Liver Oil Jelly—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. Penfold, Clay & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

The Fur Season.—Knox has displayed his new stock of rich, fashionable and elegant furs. Knox intends to do a great business this season. Like a sensible dealer, to accomplish this he has resolved to furnish his lady customers with splendid bargains. He will do it, and we therefore advise those who are about making their purchases to call at his establishment, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills—A certain cure for dropsy. They relieve the fullness, and gradually, but surely, dissipate and disperse the watery humors. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.

I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

Consumption Curable.

E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., No. 158 Bowery, after a course of steady devotion to the cure of consumption, for upwards of nineteen years, has arrived at a decisive and successful course of treatment for all diseases of the lungs and throat, which has positively cured hundreds of sufferers who had given up all hope. Tubercles on the lungs are as susceptible of healing, if properly treated, as any other disease, and those suffering from them are respectfully invited to call upon E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., No. 158 Bowery. Send for a work which he has written on this disease, which will be given to the public gratis.

Preserve the Hair.—Jules Hauel's Eau de Athenienne Hair Renovator is not a dye, but a wonderful chemical discovery, void of deleterious properties. It will transform gray hairs into their pristine color and beauty, obviate the decadence of hair, and replace what age or ill health has removed, without discoloring the skin or the finest linen. Sold by all Druggists, and at JULES HAUEL'S & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

Washington, Nov. 10, 1858.

American Trades Company—No. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st—When will the smoker for the President be done? Hurry up, or he may have to play second fiddle to Douglas. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

$50. $50.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

George B. Sloat & Co.,
TWO-THREAD,
LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.

Tailors, families and all others who require a good Sewing Machine, either for family or manufacturing purposes, are invited to call and see our new style machines. OUR PRICE LOWER AND MACHINES THE BEST.

C. W. THOMAS & CO., Agents,
No. 480 Broadway, New-York.

Carpets.—Three-ply and ingrain carpets at prices:

Three-ply carpets at	$1 per yard.
Super ingrain carpets at	70c. per yard.
Extra fine ingrain carpets at	45c. to 60c. per yard.
Common ingrain carpets at	30c. per yard.

GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 273 Canal and 31 Howard sts.,
between Broadway and Elm-st.

Parties furnished
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selections of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice-cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

Before the Snow Comes
Select your
SLEIGH ROBES
From the Superb and Cheap Assortment
at GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM,
No. 507 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

Stereoscopic Views.
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., New-York.
OPTICIANS,

are just publishing views of Niagara Falls and other fine and prominent points of scenery of the United States. They also are in constant receipt of the latest productions of art in that line from Europe and the Orient.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets.—Now in store, 100 pieces tapestry, bought a job, for sale at the low price of 90c. per yard, by GEO. E. L. HYATT,
New Carpet Warerooms,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st.,
between Broadway and Elm-st.

Velvet Carpets—Just received, in new and desirable styles. Also, an invoice of good druggets, measuring 3¼ and 4 yards wide. For sale at low prices at the new carpet warerooms of GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard st.,
six doors east of Broadway.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver-plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

Ballou's French-yoke Shirts, ready-made and to order, at the lowest prices; underwear, hosiery, English scarf and pins, traveling shirts and shawls, robes de chambre, and a great variety of gentlemen's furnishing goods, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment will cure the most severe Colds, Coughs and Pains of all kinds in 24 hours. Why will you suffer when a 25c. bottle will afford you instant relief? None genuine unless signed S. J. TOBIAS, Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt st.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Beware of Burglars!!!!
The Rotary Lock, for dwelling-house doors, affords perfect security against the most skillful lock-picks. For convenience, it is not equaled by any other Lock.
VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway.

Woman's Rights.
Among them is the right to wear
WILDE'S peerless Paris Fall and Winter Bonnets.
Styles unequaled. Prices moderate. No. 251 Broadway.

Nowhere Else Out of Paris
Can splendid Fall and Winter Bonnets
Be purchased on such advantageous terms
As at WILDE'S, No. 251 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Horn—Lawrence.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 10, by the Rev. Henry Anthon, William Thurston Horn and Lydia S. Lawrence, youngest daughter of the late John S. Lawrence, both of this City.

Finney—Atkinson.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 10, at the residence of Mr. H. Ford, by the Rev. Mr. Finney, Charles G. Finney, Jr., of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, to Angelina M. Atkinson, daughter of the late William Atkinson, of Rochester.

Hand—King.—At Woodlawn, near Sing Sing, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, by the Rev. J. N. Campbell, D. D., Thomas Jennings Hand, of Baltimore, to Ellen, daughter of the late James King, of Albany.

Griffen—Pratt.—At Newport, R. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 10, John D. Griffen, of the City of New-York, to Lizzie W. Pratt, of the former place.

DIED.

Fanning.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 11, Lilie Skidmore, youngest daughter of James and Phebe M. Fanning, aged 20 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 4 10th-st., at 4 o'clock, this (Friday afternoon, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to the country for interment.

Craft.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 11, Henrietta Downs, only daughter of Wm. H. and Julia A. Craft, aged 8 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 256 Bowery, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

Bridgeport, Conn., papers please copy.

Cauldwell.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, Thomas G. Cauldwell, in the 36th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his father Ebenezer Cauldwell, and of his father-in-law, Captain John Britton, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, 12th inst., at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 116 West 23d-st., without further notice.

Button.—In this City, Sarah Lawrance, wife of John Button, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday afternoon, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 3 Troy-st.

Hays.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 11, at the residence of his grandfather, Wm. Hibbard, Esq., Wm. Andrew, only son of Major Wm. Hays, Second Regiment U. S. Artillery.

Blanck.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 10, after a lingering illness, Henry C. Blanck, in the 29th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of his father, Thos. J. Blanck and his brothers, J. W. and W. F. Blanck, also those of his father-in-law, W. Smith, with the members (and exempt members) of National Hose Co. No. 24, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 50 Dominick-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Graham.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 11, Henry, only son of James and Eliza A. Graham.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 274 West 18th-st.

Cauldwell.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, Thomas G. Cauldwell, in the 36th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his father, Ebenezer Cauldwell, and of his father-in-law, Capt. John Britton, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, Nov. 12, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 116 West 23d-st., without further notice.

Ketcham.—At Harlem, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 10, of consumption, George E., son of John W. and Caroline B. Ketcham, aged 29 years, 10 months and 3 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also the officers and pupils of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the congregation of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Nov. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the M. E. Church, 125th st., near 3d-av., Harlem.

Raleigh, N. C., and Long Island papers please copy.

Kinney.—At Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 2, Henry Roswell, son of Sidney R. and Julia H. Kinney, of Rome, N. Y., aged 3 years and 2 months.

Marshall.—At Bethlehem, Penn., on Wednesday, Nov. 10, Samuel T. K. Marshall, in the 36th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, William C. Bunn, No. 164 West 42d-st., this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

Brinkerhoff.—At Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 10, Henry Brinkerhoff, aged 55 years, 2 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday afternoon, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Dr. Taylor's Church, in Bergen, N. J.

Van Wagenen.—At Chicago, on Saturday, Nov. 6, of congestion of the brain, Louisa P., daughter of R. D. and L. P. Van Wagenen, in the 3d year of her age.

FIRST GUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

BANCROFT, REDFIELD & RICH,
No. 177 Broadway, opposite Howard House,
Manufacturers of
RICH SILVER-PLATED GOODS.
A splendid assortment of
GIFT GOODS, well made and warranted.
TEA SETS, CASTORS,
BASKETS, SALVERS, PITCHERS, &c., &c.

A NEW STYLE OF URN, the size of a large coffee pot, with lamp and faucet. It saves the labor of raising the coffee at arm's length for every cup poured; is stylish, and the price low.

HAVE YOU GOT THE TOOTHACHE?—HIKA'S Toothache Remedy will cure it, permanently

TO NEWS DEALERS.

The BROADWAY OMNIBUS is out. It is a beautifully illustrated sheet. Price 4 cents. LONG & FARRELLY, Wholesale Agents. Get your supply early this morning.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO
CASH BUYERS.
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
NOS. 12 AND 14 WARREN-STREET,
Having purchased the entire production
of the
WALDEN MILLS,
Are now prepared to furnish to the Retail Trade
THE WALDEN LONG SHAWLS
AT
$4 25, CASH,
AND
THE WALDEN SQUARE SHAWLS
AT
$2 25, CASH.

They also offer, for Cash, the following Goods:

A LARGE LOT OF MIDDLESEX BLACK CASSIMERES at 85 cents.

Also, 50 cases of the GENUINE LANCASTER GINGHAMS, at 8¾ cents, which is lower than they were ever before offered to the trade. As there are a great many English Ginghams in the market, with the Lancaster ticket on them, which are not fast colors, they would advise dealers to be sure and get the GENUINE AMERICAN LANCASTERS, which are warranted fast colors.

In addition to their large stock of Dress Goods and Woolens, they are able to offer great inducements in
BONNETS, RIBBONS
and
EMBROIDERIES,
bought at recent Auction Sales.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 441 BROADWAY,
Between Canal and Grand sts.,
invite especial attention to their present assortment of
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.

Unusual pains have this season been taken to present to their friends and patrons such styles as would be most approved, and they trust that they have not been unsuccessful in their endeavors.

IN BOYS' CLOTHING

they flatter themselves that they have attained a standard not heretofore approached by any other house, and in all styles of goods they confidently challenge comparison.

IN THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
First-class Cutters are Employed,

and a large assortment of Coatings, Cassimeres and Vestings may be found, which will be made to order at unusually moderate prices.

No deviation from marked prices.

AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS
FOR
MEN'S WEAR,
NEWLY IMPORTED, AND FOR SALE BY
MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST,
No. 106 Duane-st.,
COMPRISING THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
PARIS AND LONDON
CASIMERES AND VESTINGS.

Also, President, Clarendon, Esquimaux, Havelock, Saratoga, Lucknow and Melton Coatings.

Superfine West-of-England and French Beavers and Whitneys.

Black and Colored Cloths and Doeskins, Satin de Chines, Serges, Italian Cloths, and

every variety of Trimmings suitable for the Merchant Tailoring and fine Clothing Trade.

MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST.

CARPETING—FALL IMPORTATIONS.
AN EXTENSIVE STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES

Elegant Medallion, new styles	13s. to 15s. per yd
Elegant Velvet, new styles	10s. to 13s. per yd
English Tapestry and Brussels, new...	7s. to 10s. per yd
English and Domestic 3-ply, new styles	7s. to 9s. per yd
English and Domestic Ingrain, new....	4s. to 6s. per yd.

With a large stock of OIL-CLOTHS and other goods at equally low prices. SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE:
Exhibition of
F. E. CHURCH'S GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING OF
NIAGARA
and
T. J. BARKER'S "IL CORSO,"
(The Race Course at Rome during the Carnival.)
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.

N. B.—Both the above Paintings ARE TO BE PRESENTED to the general body of CASH SUBSCRIBERS to the *fac simile* of
CHURCH'S NIAGARA,

With other advantages, for which see prospectus, which will be forwarded on application.

THE FAC SIMILE BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED IN OIL COLORS after the original now publishing,
ARTISTS' PROOFS, mounted, $30; PRINTS, $15.
Admission to both Paintings, 25 cents.

ANOTHER BROADSIDE
FROM
GLEASON'S
LINE OF BATTLE-SHIP.
NUMBER TWO

Of this magnificent Weekly Paper is now ready. It is full to overflowing of the choicest literary matter and fine engravings.

For sale at all the Periodical Dépôts in the United States.

PRICE, ONLY FOUR CENTS.
F. GLEASON, Publisher,
Boston, Mass.
S. FRENCH, Wholesale Agent,
No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York.

"OLD DOMINION" COFFEE-POTS.
"OLD DOMINION" TEAPOTS.
Used by everybody.
E. P. TORREY,
Manufacturer's Wholesale Agent,
No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
REMOVAL.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., will remove, about Nov. 18, to No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., where he will open a new stock of Watches and Jewelry, of entirely new and beautiful styles. Also, Silver and Plated Ware, &c., &c.

KNAPP'S INDIAN STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.—For Pain or Weakness in the Back, Breast, Side or Limbs, Rheumatism, Bruises, Sprains, Asthma and Diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, these Plasters stand unrivaled; and for cheapness, ease and durability they far surpass all others. Sold by all Druggists. General Dépôt, No. 362 Hudson-st., New-York.

R. R. R.—INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, COUGH, Colds, Toothache, Neuralgia, Tic Doloureux, Lumbago, Headache, Chills and Fever, and other diseases incidental to the recent sudden change of the weather. If those afflicted would use Radway's Ready Relief, and take a dose or two of Regulating Pills, we will guarantee them immediate relief from their troublesome complaints. RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In response to the numerous calls for the fourth volume of the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA, we beg to state that it has been delayed by an accidental loss of an important manuscript in the mails, which had to be replaced. It is now printed, and will be issued as soon as the edition of 10,000 copies required by the present subscription can be bound in the various styles required by the subscribers.

From the Hon. Theophilus Parsons, LLD., Law Professor in Harvard University.

"Have you room for a word about Ripley & Dana's new Cyclopædia? I have frequent occasion to use one; and I am so delighted with the two volumes we have that I must ask you to allow me the relief of saying, very simply, what I find them—and that is, the very best Cyclopædia for practical use ever published. I have some knowledge of all in our own language, and of a few of those of the Continent of Europe. The best and largest of these surpass this of Appleton's in the extent to which they carry out special dissertations. But this Cyclopædia is *full* of the *best matter*. By skillful selection and compression, and sedulous avoidance of mere show and verbiage, room is found for an immense amount of the latest information, put forth clearly, carefully and accurately. The book embodies and adequately represents the ability and knowledge available at this day for a work of the kind.

Its merit and extreme cheapness must place it eventually in every library. And if a good word from one who has found out its excellence by making use of it, can hasten or extend its diffusion, my purpose in writing this brief notice will be accomplished."

THE
NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA
Will be Completed in 15 Vols. of 750 Pages Each.
(SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY.)

Price, per vol., in cloth, $3; Library style, $3 50; half Morocco, $4; half Russia, $4 50; each payable on delivery.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

THE BROADWAY OMNIBUS
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THE BROADWAY OMNIBUS
IS OUT TO-DAY.
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Price Four Cents.
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Price Four Cents.
For sale by all news dealers.

E. W. BURR,
MANUFACTURING JEWELER,
No. 573 Broadway,
(Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,)

Will open to the public, at his salesrooms, Nov. 15, an entirely new stock of the finest Jewelry, of the latest Paris fashions, consisting of Diamond, Emerald, Ruby, Pearl, Stone, Cameo, and Enameled work; Brooches and Ear-rings, Bracelets, Rings, Scarf Pins, and sterling Silverware, all of his own manufacture, which will be sold at retail at the lowest wholesale prices. The celebrated Nardin Watches, equal in every respect to the Jules Jurgensen, and 30 per cent. less in price.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER—IS WARRANTED to destroy anything in the shape of Cockroaches, Ants, Bugs or Vermin. This is a family necessity. A trial is easy—the expense nothing. Refers to Astor and St. Nicholas Hotels, Barnes & Park, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row and No. 424 Broadway. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

RE-PLATING AS GOOD AS NEW.—FAMILIES having plated casters, cake baskets, coffee urns, tea sets, forks, spoons, &c., from which the silver is worn off, can have them replated at short notice and at a moderate price. LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

CONSUMPTION—ITS TREATMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir:—Permit me through your columns to address that large class of the public who are interested in person, or by friend, in the proper treatment and cure of Consumption. My extensive observation, conducted for many years under circumstances which, by every medical man, would be considered favorable, give me authority to speak confidently to my fellow-beings in this particular. I have lived long enough to learn that this is truly an age of empiricism—an age in which medical men of large understanding and wide experience have fallen into the too common error of treating disease, particularly of the pneumonitic class, upon pathological rather than upon physiological principles.

Diseases of the Trachea, Larynx, Esophagus, and particularly of the Lungs, I have for many years made specialties. Indeed, for a long period, I have confined my practice solely to these. I have found—upon this I predicate my really astonishing success—that in many thousand cases of Consumption, no two present precisely the same diagnosis; and that the treatment, therefore, which is decidedly beneficial in one case, may, and often does, prove detrimental in another. I have found that Consumption may not be treated speculatively, but that if a restoration to a normal condition of health is desired, it must be approached upon principles as immutable as truth, and as broad and harmonious as nature.

I have also lived to learn that the experiences of the past are at best but blind guides to the actualities of the present—that, in fine, mere authority, upon which so many practitioners rely, is oftener injurious than beneficial. Casting myself loose from the dogmas of the schools, unlearning all that I had laboriously acquired, I took Experience for my guide, and an impartial [illegible]cism for my mode of practise. I can now proudly assert that, of the hundreds who have placed themselves under my care, not to exceed ten per cent. have been lost to me. This may, to many, seem a vain boast, but it is a solemn truth. I am conscious that many pretenders to medical knowledge will take umbrage at my statement, perhaps even dispute it, but for this I care little. I know full well that physicians (empirics I am constrained to call them) calculate upon losing many per cent. Indeed, it would be difficult for any one of them to say that he has saved (?) twenty-five per cent. of his patients. Think of it for one moment! A practising physician, in whom the community place confidence, thinks himself successful if he loses seventy-five out of every one hundred of his pulmonic patients. Indeed, it may with entire confidence be said, that in almost every instance, Nature more than nostrum has restored the patient to health.

But it is not my purpose in this letter to speak of my practice, nor of my remarkable success in the removal of Consumption. I have merely alluded to them *en passant*. Of these I shall have more to say hereafter. At present I would direct attention to one or two preliminary observations. I would ask, what is consumption, that it should strike terror to the souls of thousands, sending hourly to graves stalwart men, beautiful women, and, too often, sweet children, cut off in the very blossom and morning of their lives? Oh, it is a dreadful malady, this Consumption! And why? Because it is wrongfully and ignorantly treated by men who judge of it wholly from externals, upon its externalities presume to diagnose that of which they can have at least but a presumptive knowledge.

It is this superficial mode of treatment—practiced alike by allopathists, homœopathists, hydropathists and followers of other schools of medicine, known to the world only by their dogmatisms—that has made diseases of a pulmonary type so terrible and ghastly to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted. Inhalation, although it presents specious claims to the public, in the hands of charlatans is even more injurious and oftener fatal in its consequences than either of the other systems of medicine. They all, however, lead inevitably to the same result—death. How many physicians, think you, take into their consideration the habits of their patients, temperaments, mentalities and avocations, and upon a knowledge of these base their treatment? I hesitate not to say, one in a thousand! Can it, therefore, be wondered at that so many physical dissolutions from pneumonitisis are recorded? The bills of mortality prove, beyond the necessity of demonstration, that ignorance is the sole and only cause to which can be attributed so many deaths.

I would not thus speak disparagingly of my medical brethren did I not know that the veriest quack often succeeds better than they do. And for this transparent reason: The quack treats those he undertakes to cure in a common-sense manner. He is ignorant, it is true, of precedents, and makes no pretension to medical lore. His success, on this account, is none the less remarkable; because, were his mind filled with the experiences of the past, he would doubtless have lost the use of his discriminative faculties, and relied on precedent rather than upon common sense. I do not desire to be understood as apologizing for quackery. I instance its success in the treatment of Consumption to show that the stereotyped methods of the schools have nothing whatever upon which to plume themselves.

I would have medical men follow Nature in all things if they would be successful in prognosis of the throat and lungs morbifically diseased. I would have them remember that the phenomena of Consumption are as various as the cases in which it is presented. I would also have them catholic in their observation; and not, as they now do, from their prejudices and professional bigotry, make the firesides of once happy homes tenantless of cherished objects; upon whom wealths of care, prompted by love, were expended in vain. Those who approach the couches of the sick in a professional capacity, should cultivate their emotions, and permit their *hearts* equally with their *heads* to dictate the course of treatment that should be pursued.

For my own part, I have endeavored to take upon myself the feelings of my patients—have endeavored to penetrate to the very arcanum of their thoughts—to enter sympathetically, so to speak, into their affections, and to judge from the stand-point of their hopes and fears how each particular patient and complaint should be treated. I am happy to say I have been successful, even beyond my most sanguine expectation. Nay, more—I verily believe there are this day hundreds walking the earth, in the full vigor of life, who would long since have gone to their final account, had they not been placed under my charge.

In my next letter, Sir, I shall have a few words to say in explanation of the class of diseases or maladies known to medical men under the nomenclature of pneumonitisis.

J. D. DURKIN, M. D.,
No. 121 9th-st., Clinton-place.

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NO. 406 BROADWAY.

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WORLD AND HIS WIFE.
RIDE UP!!!

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Nails, penetrating the flesh, extracted without pain, so that the boot can be worn immediately after the operation without the least inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon-chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway. Refers to the physicians and surgeons of the City.

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Fire Sets and Standards, Fenders, Fire Screens, Radiators, Andirons, Copper, Iron and Japanned Coal Hods, Coal Vases, and all the other Winter requirements, for sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

THE METROPOLITAN ADVENTURES of Timothy Clover, amid the Lights and shadows of City Life. A splendid story in the Broadway Omnibus. Price four cents. For sale at all news-stands.

LONG & FARRELLY,
Wholesale Agents,
No. 29 Ann-st.

THE COLLECTION OF ELEGANT OIL paintings, now on view at No. 751 Broadway, will be sold by public auction next TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Open to the public day and evening until the time of sale.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.—Fresh supply just received this day. A new pamphlet, giving certificates of cures from our most respectable citizens, just issued. Quarts, $3; pints, $2 per dozen.
C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GALA MATINEE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 1, to conclude at 4½.

* * * The sale of the private boxes and tickets commences this morning. The private boxes will be sold only at the Academy—the admission tickets at all the regular and supplementary ticket offices.

NO SEATS WILL BE RESERVED.—The first-comers can select their own seats, except in the proscenium and private boxes, which will be sold in the following manner: To-day will be sold the entire boxes. In those remaining after to-day's sale single seats will be sold on Saturday morning and during the Matinée performance.—As long as there is room in the Academy no money will be returned. The amphitheatre (which to say the least is as good a place for hearing and seeing as any other part of the house) is connected with the lower portion of the Academy, as has always been usual at the Matinées of last season. No seats being reserved in any part of the Academy, (with the exception of the PRIVATE BOXES ON THE FIRST CIRCLE,) those who wish to obtain a seat to their convenience will do best to buy their tickets the day prior to the Matinée, and thus avoid being detained at the doors.

TWO ENTIRE OPERAS,
LA SERVA PADRONA and NORMA.
First appearance in America of
Madame LABORDE,
Prima Donna from the Grand Opera in Paris.
First appearance in a new character of
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
in a new comic opera, which will be given for the first time in America.

Madame LABORDE,
whose name is associated with the most pleasant associations in the memory of opera-goers, will make her first appearance in her admired character of
NORMA.
On the same occasion and to make the performance one of additional interest,
Mlle. GHIONI
will sing the part of Adalgisa.
LORINI....as...Pollione | COLLETTI....as...Oroveso
To be followed by Paesiello's celebrated comic and one-act opera of
LA SERVA PADRONA,
(The Domineering Housemaid,)
which will be given for the first time in America, and in which
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will appear (for the first time in America) in her admired character of the
PETULANT HOUSEMAID.

This opera, which was composed a hundred years ago by Paesiello, the father of the modern Italian Opera and precursor of Rossini, has been performed by Mlle. Piccolomini this season in London at Her Majesty's Theatre, and in the character of the willful and domineering housemaid she achieved one of her greatest triumphs.

On the same occasion
SIGNOR MAGGIOROCHI,
Principal Buffo from Her Majesty's Theatre, will make his first appearance in America.
Both operas will be given
WITHOUT CURTAILMENT OR ABRIDGMENT.
Admission.............................One dollar
THERE WILL BE NO RESERVED SEATS.
The whole of the Academy of Music, capable of seating
FOUR THOUSAND PERSONS,
Will be thrown open to the public, with the exception of the private and proscenium boxes.
TWENTY TICKET OFFICES
have been established at the following places, where tickets may be procured in advance, and thus a rush at the opening of the doors may be avoided:
Academy of Music, 14th-st., Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st.,
Everett House, Clarendon Hotel,
Union-place Hotel, Prescott House,
St. Nicholas Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel,
Lafarge Hotel, Astor House.
MUSIC STORES.
C. Breusing, 701 Broadway, Hall & Son, 239 Broadway,
Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Firth & Pond,
Broadway, Nunns & Clark, 10th-st.,
Christern, No. 763 Broadway.
BROOKLYN.
Dunn's, No. 143 Atlantic-st., Prox's, No. 213 Fulton-st.
Tickets will likewise be for sale at the
ENTRANCE DOOR OF THE ACADEMY.
For which especial purpose
FOUR ADDITIONAL TICKET OFFICES
Will be opened.

The doors will be opened at 12¼. The Matinée will commence at ONE precisely. The Entre-Acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be on time for the railroads and steamboats.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
On Friday, Nov. 19—Second and last grand
GAZZANIGA NIGHT,
(prior to her departure for Havana,) on which occasion will be given, for the
ONLY TIME THIS SEASON,
Meyerbeer's grand opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with a great cast. Mme. GAZZANIGA will sing, for the first and only time, her celebrated *rôle* of Alice.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE DON GIOVANNI NIGHT.
FRIDAY, Nov. 12, at 8.
PICCOLOMINI, GAZZANIGA, GHIONI,
SOTO, GASSIER, LORINI,
CARL FORMES.

The sale of reserved seats will commence THIS MORNING at the Academy of Music and C. Breusing's at 8½ o'clock, and at Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., at 9.

Tickets and seats for any part of the house, including the Parquet, Circle Balcony, Family Circle and Balcony may be had
IN THE EVENING AT THE DOORS.

The public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the great success, DON GIOVANNI will be repeated, thus affording another opportunity of hearing
GAZZANIGA and PICCOLOMINI
On one and the same evening.
FRIDAY, Nov. 12, at 8,
Third night of Mozart's immortal
DON GIOVANNI.
GAZZANIGA.....................as.....................Donna Anna
Mlle. GHIONI...................as.....................Elvira
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI..........as.....................Zerlina
CARL FORMES..................as.....................Leporello
GASSIER, LORINI, WEINLICH, COLLETTI,
and all the other artists of the Academy will appear, as well as the popular danseuse,
MLLE. SOTO.
THE MONSTER CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of CARL ANSCHUTZ.
To-morrow, Nov. 13, at 1 o'clock precisely,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
TWO ENTIRE OPERAS.

The sale of private boxes begins this morning at the office of the Academy. Tickets to be had at all the regular and supplementary ticket offices.

First appearance of the renowned cantatrice,
Madame LABORDE,
Prima Donna from the Grand Opera in Paris, when will be given the whole of Bellini's Opera of
NORMA,
To be followed by (first time in America) Paesiello's
LA SERVA PADRONA.
(The Domineering Housemaid,)
in which
Mme. PICCOLOMINI
will appear, for the first time, in her admired character of the Housemaid.
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
On Friday, Nov. 19,
SECOND AND LAST GRAND
GAZZANIGA NIGHT,
(prior to her departure for Havana,) on which occasion will be given, for the
ONLY TIME THIS SEASON,
Meyerbeer's grand opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with a great cast. Mme. GAZZANIGA will sing, for the first and only time, her celebrated rôle of Alice.

PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.

In order to place this
BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT
within the reach of all, the management have set apart one portion of the interior as a
FAMILY CIRCLE,
admission to which will be
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS—NO HALF PRICE.
Box Tickets........25 cents | Children...........50 cents
FRIDAY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING.
GREAT NOVELTY AND ATTRACTION!
Production of the Grand Fairy Spectacle of
CINDERELLA;
Or, THE FAIRY AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
The characters will be sustained by
FIFTY YOUNG ARTISTES.
FORTY IN THE CORPS DE BALLET.
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES!
SPLENDID PROPERTIES!
RICH RING APPOINTMENTS!
BEAUTIFUL STATE CHARIOT OF CINDERELLA,
Drawn by
FOUR SHETLAND PONIES,
the whole forming a most brilliant *ensemble*.
In addition to the play
GRAND PERFORMANCES BY ALL THE GREAT ARTISTES.
LITTLE ALICE.
The famous Equestrienne, who has achieved a most brilliant success.
MELVILLE,
THE WONDER.
Mons. FRANCOIS and LINTON,
Messrs. LAKE, PAINTER, DURAND,
RENTZ, GREGORIE and NEIL,
Together with twenty-five additional performers.
Doors open at 6¾. Performance commences at 7½.
NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.
Doors open at 1½; to commence at 2½.
In order to give better effect to the performance of Cinderella in the afternoon, the house will be brilliantly illuminated with gas.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
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HER MAJESTY,
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At Goupil's Gallery,
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Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
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N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

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TWO NIGHTS! TWO NIGHTS MORE!
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GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every afternoon at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

SOMETHING NEW FOR NEW-YORK.
As there are doubtless many thousands in this great City who have never seen or known how cotton is converted from its crude state into lint, and is something in which all the world is interested, it might afford gratification, as well as information, to see cotton separated from the seed; which they can see in the working of the great Mr. WHITNEY'S COTTON GIN, by visiting No. 64 Duane-st., 3d floor, where the subscriber, who has been a practical grower of cotton, has on hand a large stock of crude cotton, and is ginning from 9½ o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 o'clock till 4 P. M., commencing on MONDAY, Nov. 8. Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents.
DAVID DELK,

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OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON—THE YOUNG PORtuguese Pianist, whose extraordinary performances have won such reputation in Europe and South America, has just arrived from Europe and begs to inform the public of New-York, that he intends to give, shortly, a series of Concerts in this City, with the assistance of several distinguished artists.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼.
Tickets..............50 cents | Orchestra seats, secured..$1
Children..............25 cents | Private boxes...............$5
Family circle, entrance in Crosby-st.......................25 cents
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 12, 1858.
LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE
Of the engagement of
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and
Mr. DION BOURCICAULT.
Positively last night of
THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.
Last appearance of
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON..as..........................Violet
Last appearance of
Mr. DION BOURCICAULT..as......................Grimaldi
Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. A. H. Davenport,
Mr. Whiting, Mr. Seymour,
Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. Coleman Pope.
NOTICE.—The public are reminded that there are only
FIVE MORE PERFORMANCES BY
THESE GREAT ARTISTS,
and are respectfully solicited to avail themselves of
THESE LAST OPPORTUNITIES
of enjoying an evening's entertainment unsurpassed in
ELEGANCE AND TALENT.
Saturday—Last evening performance of
JESSIE BROWN.
Tuesday—Mr. WM. MOORE'S BENEFIT.
Thursday, Nov. 18—Thanksgiving Day—The only Afternoon Performance of JESSIE BROWN for the Juveniles, at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MATINEE FOR MOUNT VERNON,
FRIDAY, Nov. 12, 1858,
at 2 o'clock.
THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
At the request of the ladies of the New-York Committee of the Mount Vernon Association,
Will deliver his
ORATION ON WASHINGTON.
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.
Tickets, $1; Orchestra seats, (secured,) $1 50. Private boxes, $7 and $10.
For sale at the principal hotels, music and bookstores, the office of the Association, No. 25 Cooper Institute, Astor-place, and at Niblo's Garden.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.
FOURTH WEEK OF TOM TAYLOR'S NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
In consequence of the immense success which has attended the production of Tom Taylor's last effort, and the large numbers who are nightly unable to obtain admission, the management would respectfully announce the new piece for repetition on
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1858,
and every night during the week,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee..........................Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet.Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary..Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.......................................Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk.......................................Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler...Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard...Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington......................................Miss Mary Wells
Augusta........ } her daughters. } ....Miss Effie Germon
Georgina....... } ....Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith...Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with the screaming farce of
THE NEW FOOTMAN.
Characters by Messrs. Burnett, McDouall, Clinton, and Peters; and Misses McCarthy and Wells.
Balcony Chairs may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor and Manager..........................Mr. E. Eddy
Doors open at 6 o'clock; curtain will rise at 7¼.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1858,
Will commence with the drama entitled
RIP VAN WINKLE.
To be followed by the farce of
HIS LAST LEGS.
To conclude with the drama of
WOMAN AND HER TRIALS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 11.
The entertainment will commence with the drama of
KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.
John, alias Jack Sheppard.....................Mr. J. B. Howe
To be followed by the drama of the
NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.
To conclude with the
BLEAK HILLS OF ERIN.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Nov. 12,
The performance will commence with
ILDAIRE THE DESTROYER.
Ildaire...Mr. G. C. Boniface
Scampino..Mr. G. L. Fox
Zalla..Miss Denvil
Concluding with
THE KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.
Jack Sheppard. Miss Herring | Blueskin.....Mr. G. L. Fox

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Last night of Tom Taylor's new Comedy,
GOING TO THE BAD.
Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Brougham, Dyott, Sloan, Wheatleigh, Mrs. Hoey, and Miss Mary Gannon. To conclude with
THE LADY OF THE BEDCHAMBER.

FRENCH THEATRE.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
ENGLISH COMPANY.
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Mr. Fairclough in his great part of HAMLET, with a powerful cast. To conclude with the TWO BUZZARDS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock—commence at 7½. Admission 50 cents.

COMPLIMENTARY EXHIBITION TO MR. JOHN MORRISSEY.—The numerous friends of Mr. John Morrissey intend giving him a Grand Complimentary Benefit on FRIDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at Hoym's Theatre, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-st., on which occasion he will be presented with the stakes ($5,000) which he won in the late great Fight for the Championship of America with the Benicia Boy. He will be assisted by all the most accomplished professors of Sparring in New-York, comprising Messrs. Aaron Jones, Kelly, the Australian Champion, Johnny Mackey, Shepherd, (his late trainer,) Barney Aaron, Scotty, Johnny Roche, Con. Fitzgerald, Harry Gribben, Phil. Clare, Kerrigan, and many others equally well known for their scientific knowledge of the art of boxing. Tickets $1 each, to be obtained at the principal sporting-houses in the City, and at the doors of the theatre. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 precisely.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE GREAT MEXICAN INDIAN GIANT! only 19 years of age, yet over 7 feet high, together with the celebrated American DWARF LADY, over 18 years old, and yet but 37 inches high. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and also THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, including a moving Model of the Leviathan steamer, under way. Between the parts, DR. VALENTINE'S ODDITIES. The Giant, Dwarf, Grand Aquaria, to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

SCULPTURE AND PICTURES.—A CHOICE collection at private sale, comprising works by the eminent sculptor, Palmer, and pictures by Church, Weir, Kensett, Durand, Boughton, Cropsey, Darley, Mount and others. May be seen from 9 till 4, at room No. 12 Appleton's Building, Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHARLES SCRIBNER

Announces as in Press, to be issued in a few days, a book entitled
DUST AND FOAM:
OR,
TWO CONTINENTS AND THREE OCEANS.
Being wanderings in Mexico, South America, the Sandwich Islands, Phillipines, China, East and West Indies, Australia and Polynesia.
BY T. ROBINSON WARREN.
In 1 vol. 12mo, with two Illustrations. $1 25.

Mr. Warren is the son of a gentleman well known in Wall-st. It promises to be a very entertaining work, replete with exciting incidents, and possessing more than ordinary interest from its treating of men and localities which are prominently before the public. In fact, Mr. Warren, though still a young man, has crowded within his short life more of adventure than often falls to the lot of any one man to experience.

The author's residence in Western Mexico, during the stirring scenes connected with the fillibustering expeditions against Sonora; his intimate relations with Walker and Count Raousset, his intelligent remarks upon the agricultural and mineral resources of Sonora and Arizona; their importance to the United States, &c., &c., are not the least attractive features of the work.

FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.
A NEW PACKAGE OF
THIRTY ANNIVERSARY DIALOGUES,
And other pieces on LIVE SUBJECTS, for the use of Sunday Schools. The package contains a sufficient number of copies of each dialogue to furnish each speaker a copy, so that all can be studying at the same time. Price 30 cents; sent by mail, prepaid, 41 cents.
We publish also the
NEW SUNDAY-SCHOOL HARMONIST,
which is taking with all classes. It is a choice selection of music. Price, 15 cents; $1 50 per dozen.
Also, Twelve Hundred volumes of Sunday-School Library Books, as cheap, as evangelical, and unsectarian generally, as any in the land. Mark this, and examine for yourself.
CARLTON & PORTER,
No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.

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To canvass this City for a new book, destined to become one of the most popular ever published. Liberal terms offered.
Apply at Room No. 15 Appleton's Building, No. 348 Broadway. W. R. C. CLARK & CO.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE, 1858.—A meeting of the Democratic Whig General Committee will be held at the rooms, Thorp's Hotel, Broadway, corner 8th-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Committee will act relative to the nomination of County officers, Aldermen and Councilmen. Punctual attendance is particularly desired. By order.
WILLIAM T. JENNINGS, Chairman.
ROBERT C. GWYER, } Secretaries.
WM. H. DRAPER, }

DIAPHRAGM FILTER—AWARDED TWO gold medals and one silver medal by American Institute; silver medal by Massachusetts Mechanics' Charitable Association, and silver medal by Maryland Institute, and several diplomas. Sold at McKENZIE'S Plumbing Establishment, No. 341 4th-st., New-York. Price $2 50.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—SIDE AND BASS drums, with improved fastenings, (patent holders,) manufactured and for sale by JOHN RESCH, No. 49 Nassau-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

DRY GOODS.

NEW CLOAKS! NEW CLOAKS!
GEO. BULPIN,
HAVING RESUMED HIS FORMER STAND,
At No. 361 BROADWAY,
And purchased the
BANKRUPT STOCK OF
ARMAND & LAMONTAINE,
He invites public attention to
A TRULY SUPERB STOCK
OF
ELEGANT CLOAKS AND FURS
OF THE
RICHEST PARIS and NEW-YORK MANUFACTURE,
ALL AT MODERATE PRICES.
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS,
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS,
RICH OPERA CLOAKS,
MISSES' and MOURNING CLOAKS
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
Black Beaver Raglans at $5, $7, $10, $12, and $14.
Colored Beaver Raglans at $7, $9, $10, and $12.
Rich Velvet Cloaks and Mantillas at lowest prices.
OPERA CLOAKS! OPERA CLOAKS!! OPERA CLOAKS!!!
Also, a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Raglans. To all of which large additions are daily made.

CARPETS.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
The question as to the sale of
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.,
at wholesale and retail, for cash,
Has been satisfactorily determined by the daily sales made at CRANFORD'S CASH BAZAAR, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.
Parties wanting to furnish hotels, ships, steamboats and private dwellings, as well as close trade buyers, are invited to call and buy. DAVID WEBB.

PARIS AND NEW-YORK CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
W. B. MACKENZIE respectfully announces that, having relinquished the wholesale trade, in consequence of the universally severe losses of last year, and his importations of the season being unusually large, he has determined to give his retail customers the benefit resulting therefrom, by offering them the richest stock of CLOAKS in the City, at much below regular wholesale rates, being a reduction of fully 25 cent. from the prices of former years.
SUMPTUOUS VELVET CLOAKS,
With richest Broché Embellishments.
ELEGANT VELVET TALMAS,
EMBROIDERED VELVET CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERED VELVET TALMAS,
500 PARIS-MADE VELVET CLOAKS, variously trimmed, at from 50 to 200 Dollars.
RICH PLAIN VELVET CLOAKS,
At 40 DOLLARS.
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
BLACK BEAVER CIRCULARS, with sleeves,
150 ELEGANT PARIS-MADE BEAVER CLOAKS,
From $18 to $45
2,000 New-York Copies of the same, from $8 to $20.
A large assortment of
TRAVELING WRAPPERS AND RAGLANS,
Previously sold at $8, $10 and $12,
Now reduced to $5, $6 and $7.
On account of the advanced state of the season
WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Brandreth Building.

ELEGANCE IN PERFECTION.
ANGLO-PARISIAN EXPOSE DE MODE.
H. EDGERTON,
NO. 409 CANAL-ST.,
WILL OPEN
MONDAY, Nov. 8,
A complete assortment of the latest style
LADIES' SLEEVE CLOAKS.
This most graceful and recherché article of Anglo-Parisian combination of styles, now exciting universal admiration in the Beau Monde, is composed of
FINE CASTOR BEAVER,
elaborately and artistically trimmed with
FINE CROCHET FRINGE,
Price $10 to $16;
rich, worth in comparison with others' prices of
LADIES' CLOAKS,
From $16 to $25.
In addition to the above, will be offered
THE LATEST PARIS STYLES
OF
PILOT BEAVER RAGLANS,
From $4 50 to $8.
Also,
An immense assortment of
BLACK and COLORED
BEAVER RAGLANS,
PELISSE CLOTH CLOAKS,
MISSES' RAGLANS, in all sizes,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

CLOAKS! RAGLANS! CIRCULARS!!!
FINE LADIES' CLOTH,
10 different colors, at $3, $3 50, $4, and upwards.
HEAVY CASTOR CLOTH.
7 different colors, at $4 50, $5, $6, and upwards.
EXTRA HEAVY FRENCH BEAVERS,
9 different colors, at $5, $6, $6 50, $7 50, and upwards.
ALSO, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S RAGLANS, ALL SIZES.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

LADIES' CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS,
NEW STYLES,
FROM $8 to $10,
WORTH $12 to $15.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

PLAID, LONG, AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
ALL WOOL,
From $2 50 to $5,
Worth $5 to $10.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 59 Catharine-st.

LADIES' FINE BEAVER RAGLANS,
NEW STYLES,
FROM $5 to $8,
WORTH $8 to $12.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

RICH BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
CHENE LAINE,
From $8 to $12;
worth $15 to $20.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

FRENCH BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
ALL WOOL,
From $5 to $8,
worth $8 to $12.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

LADIES' MAGIC WOOL SHAWLS,
PARIS STYLES,
From $6 to $8,
Worth $10 to $12.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

5-4 ATLANTIC MILLS R. SHEETINGS,
SLIGHTLY WET.
25 CASES AT 6¼ CENTS PER YARD,
MANUFACTURERS' PRICE 9 CENTS.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
No 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

BOYS' OVERCOATS, AT NO. 31 JOHN-ST.
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BOYS' OVERCOATS, AT NO. 31 JOHN-ST.
D. L. CORNELL,
Boys' Clothing Warehouse,
No. 31 John st.,
Corner of Nassau.

REAL LACES.
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just opened a superb selection of Real Laces and rich French Embroideries, received per *Fulton*. Also several cartons of cheap Embroidered Skirts and Handkerchiefs, French Embroidered Cambric Collars, 40c. and 50c., worth $1. Embroidered Cambric Collars and Cuffs, at 50c. and 75c., worth $1 50. No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just received, per *Fulton*,
NEW SILKS,
VALENCIAS AND POPLINS,
Of the latest Paris styles.
No. 729 Broadway, cor. of Waverley-place.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross:
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

MR. DAVIDSON, NO. 125 BLEECKER-ST., respectfully invites attention to her complete and elegant assortment of Paris Winter millinery, of the latest modes; also, misses' bonnets, head-dresses, coiffures, &c., all of which for richness, elegance and lowness of price cannot be excelled. N. B.—The balance of rich Fall bonnets will now be disposed of at greatly reduced prices. No. 125 Bleecker-st., (west of Broadway.)

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY useful for softening and bleaching the hands. As a speedy and effectual cure for chapped and rough hands, salt rheum, &c., they have no equal. Are very useful while engaged in domestic affairs, such as sweeping, dusting, house-cleaning, and are invaluable in attending to coal fires. For sale by Rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON skirts, adjustable bustle, best patterns, and wear, made for $1 31; 13 springs, $1 50, and 16 springs, $2. Children's 4 springs, 25 cents each. Dealers supplied with 8-spring skirts for $8 dozen; 11 springs, $11, and 16 Springs, $16 dozen. C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. N. B.—No connection with next door.

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 290 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams	11c. to 11½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9¼c. to 9½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7¼c. to 7½c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8c. to 8½c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats, ¼c. ℔ lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK, SQUIRREL
and every other description of fur in
CLOAKS, CAPS, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND GAUNTLETS.
Being DIRECT Importers of FOREIGN SKINS, and PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS, we are enabled to GUARANTEE our FURS in every PARTICULAR, and solicit the careful inspection of every lady before purchasing, as we have determined to sell at VERY SMALL PROFIT, and as a consequence inaugurate a NEW SYSTEM in the Fur-trade.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

ELEGANT PARIS MADE FURS!
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 BROADWAY,
Having purchased the ENTIRE STOCK recently belonging to the ASSIGNEES of
ARMAND & LAMONTAINE, of PARIS,
And ON SALE AT NO. 361 BROADWAY,
He has removed HIS OWN STOCK there, and invites public attention to the same.
WHICH MUST BE CONVERTED INTO CASH
WITHIN THE NEXT 60 DAYS.
RUSSIAN SABLE CAPES,
LARGE MINK CAPES,
ERMINE and CHINCHILLA CAPES, TIPPETS,
MUFFS and CUFFS,
THE VERY BEST GOODS,
AT STRICTLY MODERATE PRICES.

LADIES'
FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FINE FURS AND SLEIGH ROBES.
J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.,
No. 60 Broadway, corner of Exchange-place, are selling their
EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FURS
AT RETAIL.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—*they cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business*.

AN ELEGANT DISPLAY
OF
LADIES' FURS,
At GENIN'S NEW STORE,
No. 507 Broadway,
Consisting of
RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK AND ERMINE,
OF MANTELETS, FISCHOUS,
CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND CUFFS.
Also, an elegant variety of
CHILDREN'S FURS.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 53 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS.
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful artible for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large and elegant assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Furs for sale cheap for cash at the old-established hat store No. 90 Fulton-st. Also, elegant Gents' Moleskin Hats at $3 and $3 50, equal to any in this City, together with an extensive assortment of Felt Hats and Caps, of all styles and quality, for Gents', Boys', and Children's wear. CHAS. P. MELLENEY,
No. 90 Fulton-st.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large and handsome assortment, consisting of Capes, Pelerines, Muffs, Cuffs, Caps, Robes, &c., at a great reduction on Broadway prices. All goods warranted. Splendid sets (complete) of French Mink, from $12 to $15, At KELLOGG'S, No. 381 Canal-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1858.
DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools.
This magnificent instrument, introduced by
THALBERG
into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America, Mlle. Wellis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Villanova, &c., &c.
Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, JR.,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
Just published:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. Pianos little used very low.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class instrument are invited to inspect our stock.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, OF SUPERIOR make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A FIRST-CLASS, CITY-MADE, FULL 7-octave rosewood piano-forte and stool, (nearly new,) for half its cost, as the lady wants immediate funds. Has carved legs and lyre, triple mouldings, serpentine case, pearl inlaid front, &c. Call and examine before purchasing, at No. 149 Wooster-st., near Houston.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new, and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

PIANO FORTES.—THOSE IN WANT OF FIRST-class piano-fortes, at extremely low prices, can have an opportunity, by calling this week at No. 88 East 29th-st. Those about purchasing are respectfully invited to call and they can get great bargains.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—The classes for children on Tuesday and Friday afternoons are at present so full that it is deemed advisable not to receive any more for the present term on those days.

On MONDAY, Nov. 15, classes for children will be commenced, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, having the same advantages of attention, music, &c., as the others.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A REspectable middle-aged English woman, a widow; is perfectly capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has no objection to grown children; has lived in that capacity for many years, in first-class families in this City; can sew if requested. The best of reference given. Apply at No. 180 East 16th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as first-class cook in a hotel or large boarding-house, or private family or first-class restaurant; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game and pastry, also an experienced baker; also an experienced laundress; can produce the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 28th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A FIRST-RATE cook; understands her business in all its branches; also, as chambermaid and laundress; can do the very best of fine washing and ironing; both willing to do the work of private family; have the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 243 7th-av., corner of 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl, to do chamberwork and the fine washing, or would do housework; is a good washer and ironer, and understands plain cooking. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 16th-st., a few doors from 7th-av. The best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry baking and pastry; wages $8; City or country. Also a girl of 15, minds a baby, sews neatly, does walking; wages $3. Call, for three days, at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A HARDWORKING, FAITHFUL, and highly-recommended woman, a situation; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, understands housework thoroughly; she will be found very willing and particularly neat, and is really a first-class domestic. Any family wishing such, will call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's clothing and all kinds of family sewing. No objection to the country. The best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 166½ 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who thoroughly understands her business, and can be highly recommended as to character and capability, and will be found willing and obliging. Call on or address S. S., No. 96 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or would take a situation to do general housework in a nice, small private family; good City references as to character and capacity. Call, for two days, at No. 219 1st-av., third door from 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the waiting of a nice private family; or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived seven years. Call at No. 71 King-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young girl, in a small private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of children and assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as cook and laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; first-rate baker, faithful to her employer, obliging and willing to work; will go in the country; best of references. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., near 22d-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT a situation as an excellent plain cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and understands making good bread. The best of City references can be given by calling at No. 108 East 13th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation, as good plain cook; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived for eight years. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; no objections to go traveling; the best City references given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 12 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts., in University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to go to Cuba; would be willing to take care of children or wait on a lady; can be well recommended from her last place and can speak the Spanish and English language. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,004 Broadway, in the rear building, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman as waitress and chambermaid, or waitress alone; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 244 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; one who understands cooking and baking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing if required; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 197 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; is competent to take care of an invalid lady, or would assist with grown children; has the best of City reference. Address for two days No. 14 East 11th-st., near 4th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 141 Amity-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as laundress or chambermaid; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 90 Elm-st., between White and Walker.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; has no objection to the country; can be seen for two days. Send or address at No. 73 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO GOES OUT by the day, would like to get acquainted with a few nice families to work for. Can be seen at any time at No. 163 Prince st., corner of Thompson st., room No. 8. Good references given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable young girl; understands all kinds of cooking; has unexceptionable references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 222 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse or waitress, in a small respectable family; best of City reference given. Apply at the House and School of Industry, No. 100 West 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse and very neat sewer; would do light chamberwork; has the best of reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as plain cook, or would do general housework in a small family. She is tidy and neat in her habits and has no connections in this country. Call at No. 26 Mulberry-st., up stairs, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SITUAtions; one to do chamberwork and waiting, the other to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMpetent girls, sisters; one as cook, and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 62 West Washington-place, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress; understands family sewing in the neatest manner; has no objection to assist with children or wait on a lady. Has the best of reference. Can be seen at her employer's, 44 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash, and iron; understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 10 Essex-st., front house.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-rate cook; understands all sorts of baking; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to country; best of City references given. Call at No. 135 West 20th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; she is fully competent; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 327 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL about 15 years old, a situation to do light chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and to do plain sewing; references given. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., one door from 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; is a good baker of bread; has the best of City reference from her last place; call at No. 244 26th st., west of the 9th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND EXPErienced woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family. Has the best City references. Call at No. 145 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl, to take care of children and to do plain sewing or light chamberwork. Address No. 174 Mulberry-st., corner of Broome-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 162 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or would go as laundress. Can be highly recommended by the family she has just left. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress and housemaid; perfectly understands her business, and refers to her present employers. Call at new No. 30 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook, a good washer and ironer; has lived three years in one place and five months in her last. Call at No. 124 21st-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or to do plain sewing; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 35 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as cook; she is a good cook and one that understands her business. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—AS COOK AND TO WASH AND IRON, a steady woman, who can bring good City references. Apply at No. 12 Lafayette-place, after 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do cooking washing and ironing. Call at No. 127 West 19th-st., up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or seamstress. Address E D., No. 50 West 25th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A young woman, having the best City references, capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at No. 480 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., 3d Story, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, with best of City references, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and laundress, who understand their business. Call at No. 323 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or would go as laundress in a small family; understands all kinds of fluting. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 35 3d-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, in a small private family; she can produce the best of City reference. She can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 Hall-place, between 6th and 7th sts., opposite the new market.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 83 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; a good permanent situation is more her object than high wages. She can be seen at No. 190 4th-st., near 6th-av., till suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation as cook in a private family, or is capable of taking the entire charge of a house; can give good reference. Apply at No. 673 Houston-st., Room No. 13. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of reference; have lived 1 year in their last place. Apply for two days at No. 251 Spring-st., rear building, room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, (an American,) as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on an old lady. References unexceptionable. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 185 West 19th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family, or would have no objection to a private boarding-house. Good City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 259 42d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH WOman, a situation as infant's nurse; has no objection to travel; can give one year's reference from her last employer. Can be seen at the milliner's store, No. 374 Bleecker-st., a few doors from Perry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent girl with good City reference. Call at No. 222½ 17th-st., west of 8th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, to do general housework in a small family. Good reference can be given if required. Call, for two days, at No. 150 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as a first-rate cook. Can be seen, for two days, at No 187 West 13th-st., below 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as wet nurse, in a quiet family. Apply at No. 152 Greenwich-st.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily, at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN FULLY COMpetent to fill any position, (confidential or trust,) with extensive business acquaintances, and familiar with the manner of doing business and securing debts in many States of this Union, whose residence is in this City, and middle-aged, a situation suitable to his capacities. By addressing SECURITY, Box No. 138 *Times* Office, a note will receive attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable married man with no incumbrance; understands the management and care of horses, is a careful driver, is sober, honest and obliging. Has the best of City reference. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address J. D., box No. 130, *Times* Office, or No. 109 West 25th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN A SITUAtion to do the general work of a gentleman's place; understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver; can milk cows and take charge of furnaces, and has good references from his last employer. Apply at the Employment Agency, of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st. Free to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT man and wife, in a private family—one as first-class waiter, the other as professed cook; understands the French and English cooking in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability; have no objections to go separate. Address H. T., No. 130 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av., top floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE ENGLISHmen, situations in a private family; one as coachman and the other as groom; understand their business perfectly, and are well acquainted with the City. The best of City reference given. Call or address J. H., Mr. S. Lowry, Saddler, No. 932 Broadway, or No. 66½ University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY man, a situation as coachman; understands his business in every respect; can be highly recommended by his last employer for strict sobriety and attention to his business; has no objection to the country; knows the City well. Call on or address W. R., No. 21 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife to go to the country to work on a farm; understands taking care of horses; she is an excellent hand at milking and making butter; have no incumbrance. Can be seen for three days at No. 31 Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN AS a storeman, or to drive a team of horses for a store; understands the management of horses to perfection; can produce the best of testimonials as to honesty, sobriety and industry. Address A. B., Box No. 173 *Times* Office. Will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable Scotchman, who has had long experience in the care and management of horses, and can produce the best of testimonials as to honesty, sobriety, and carefulness. Address A. M., box No. 172, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a single man; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at Lowrey's saddlery, No. 66 University-place, or address a note to P. A., coachman, same place. Has no objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY MAN AND WIFE; the man as waiter or coachman, the woman as cook or chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing; understands making up fine line linen in the best style; best of City reference. Apply at No. 40 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN SOME respectable private family, by a very capable man, who can produce the best of City references. Address WAITER, Mr. Waters' saddlery and harness store, No. 840 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single young man, of sober and steady habits, who perfectly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging. Can produce the best of City reference. Address T. N., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG SCOTCHman to assist on a farm or in a garden; can take care of and drive horses, and is willing to make himself useful. Address G. H., or apply at Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, OF steady, temperate habits, a situation as porter or assistant, in a store. Is willing to make himself generally useful. The best of references. Address JAMES C. COX, box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a sober, steady man; understands his business, the care and treatment of horses, perfectly. The best of reference given. Call on or address M. K., No. 345 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG MEN as waiters in a private family. Have good City references. Call at Mr. JOHN J. MORRIS', corner of University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM TO TAKE care of horses by a young man who has good reference from his last employer. Address C. W., Box No 154 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family. For reference apply to R. M. CORNELL, No. 100 Wall-st.

JAPANNING.—WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS an ornamental painter; would contract with piano-forte manufacturers, sewing-machine patentees, or others, whose productions require ornamenting. Address P. J. No. 86 Murray-st., New-York, by letter, for one month.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CHORISTER BOYS FOR an Episcopal Church in the upper part of the City, between the ages of 9 and 12. To boys of respectable parents, good morals and superior voice, a very desirable position is afforded. Inquire of Mr. MONRO, Theological Seminary, 20th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., after 3 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK—ONE WHO THORoughly understands the retail drug business, and can give good City refence as to such knowledge, and as to his character for honesty, etc. Apply, between 2 and 4 P. M., at the store cor. Franklin-av. and Kent-st., Greenpoint, L. I.

WANTED—FOREMAN TO CLUB STABLE—A smart, industrious and competent man, able to take charge of and experienced with horses; an American, and one able to handle road horses, preferred. Address XX., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE CHASING trade; none but those having a knowledge of drawing need apply. JOHN J. SLIFER, No. 81 Duane-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BROKER'S OFFICE; one that writes a good hand, and that resides with his parents. Inquire at No. 18 William-st., 1st story.

PERSONAL.

MISSING—SINCE TUESDAY MORNING, ABOUT 10 o'clock, from his place of business, No. 5½ Pine-st., Mr. CHARLES HAYTER. Said Hayter had considerable money about him, and left to deposit some in the Bank. He was about 36 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, small, sharp features, prominent nose, bald on the top of the head, receding forehead, small thin whiskers and light brown hair; had on a black overcoat, brown business coat and gray mixed pants. Any information will be gratefully received by his family and friends at No. 5½ Pine st., New-York.

BOARDING.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN, FURNISHED ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BOARD, For a family of four persons, from Dec. 1; on the Heights; Columbia or Henry st. preferred; terms liberal for satisfactory accommodations. Inquire of W. B. LEONARD, No. 121 Columbia-st., or address THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO., No. 127 William-st., New-York.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL,
Corner 21st-st. and Broadway,
New-York,
JOHN L. MOORE, Proprietor.

BLANCARD HOUSE—BROADWAY AND 12TH-st., New-York. Fashionably located, elegantly furnished with every modern improvement, and now open for the accommodation of private families and gentlemen. Board $2 per day. By the week at lower rates. Public favor respectfully solicited by the new management. BANCARD & MACLELAN.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A first class house, a large front or back room, on second floor, furnished or unfurnished. Terms reasonable. Family private. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 230 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can have furnished rooms, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located, has gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms, for two persons, $8 or $9.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a private family in 13th-st.; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 30 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND WIVES AND single gentlemen may obtain desirable rooms, with board, at No. 199 10th-st. Location very pleasant.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen at No. 73 State-st., convenient to Wall or Atlantic st. ferry. Accommodations superior and terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, in the immediate vicinity of Wall and Fulton ferries.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—TWO OR three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board at No. 48 1st st., Williamsburg, within two minutes' walk of the Peck-slip and James-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED.—PARTIAL BOARD BY A young gentleman, between Bleecker and 14th sts., in a respectable boarding-house or private family, having good accommodations, at moderate terms. Best of references given; same required. Address Box No. 4,073, Post-Office.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board and pleasant rooms at No. 242 East Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A ROOM TO LET, suitable for a family or two single gentlemen, at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry.

TWO OR THREE RESPECTABLE PERSONS can find a comfortable home for the Winter with a widow lady up town, having three or four furnished rooms to spare. None but temperate, genteel persons need apply. No children in the house, nor any annoyance; and the same required. Inquire at No. 112 West 27th-st., up stairs, for a few days.

EARLY DINNERS UP-TOWN.—GENTLEMEN can have all their meals, without rooms, at low rates by the week; breakfast, 7 to 12; dinner, 2 to 7; supper, till 12 at night. Also, elegantly-furnished chambers and parlors, single or in suites, with full board for families and bachelors, at the Blancard, Broadway and 12th-st.

WATER-CURE HOME ON THE "COST Principle" so successfully carried out by Mr. Underhill in his "Unitary Home." Patients received and treated at exact cost. A few boarders will be taken on the same principle. For circulars and information, apply to EMILY B. WIENS, Physician, No. 47 West 13th-st.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board, at No. 19 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements; one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

MURRAY HILL.—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TWO UNFURnished parlors in a modern house, with all improvements, either together or singly. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 613 2d-av., near 37th-st., or address L. A., Box No. 313 Post-Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TO TWO PERsons, a large front or back room on second floor, in a first-class house, up-town, for $12 per week, including gas and fire; family private; dinner at 6. Address A. B., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, either together or single, to families or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A LARGE FRONT room, with bedroom and large closets, gas, bath, &c., suitable for a small family. Terms moderate. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 107 Bleecker-st., third block west of Broadway.

NO. 113 CLINTON-PLACE, EIGHTH-STREET.—To let, a square front room, with bedroom attached, second story, gas, grate and bath room; also, rooms for young men. The location is unsurpassed, and convenient to all parts of the City. Terms moderate.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, may be obtained in a first-class house, at No. 46 East 24th-st. near Madison Park; house replete with all the modern improvements.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, at No. 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, BOARD AND lodging in exchange for lessons in French and music, (piano and singing.) Address Box No. 2,340 Post-Office, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, the second floor, consisting of four rooms, with water closet, bath and gas. Will be rented low for the Winter. Apply at No. 121 Varick-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—ON THE SECOND story of house No. [illegible] 4th av., between 20th and 21st sts., with board, convenient to the different stage and car lines. Gas, water, baths, &c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway,
and corner of Reade and Elm sts.
The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMBS, FOXES, EAGLES, WILD BOAR, FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., &c.
IRON BEDSTEADS
Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, HAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
IRON STABLE FURNITURE,
HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS.
In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of
IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES for LIBRARIES, and for TOWN and COUNTRY RECORDS.
For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to
THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY,
THE CEILINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
AND
SENATE CHAMBER,
and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.
HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
for DWELLINGS, STORES, CHURCHES and LARGE EDIFICES.
BEEBE'S
CELEBRATED KITCHEN RANGES,
Established beyond Experiment and without question the *most reliable Cooking Apparatus for Families in use.*
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
Manufactory corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

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GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

NEW COPPER LIGHTNING ROD—DAVIS Patent—One entire piece from top to bottom, without joint or coupling. Agents wanted. Lyon Manufacturing Co., Proprietors, No. 455 Broadway.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, ASsorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, AUCTIONEER. HARDWARE, FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., AT AUCTION.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock, at their auction room No. 158 Broadway:
Five hundred packages and lots of foreign and domestic hardware, &c., consisting of heavy and shelf goods, in lots to suit the City and country trade.
ALSO,
An invoice of traveling, carpet and water-proof bags, ladies' satchels, &c.; a large assortment of French fancy goods, watches, jewelry, &c.
(By order of the assignee:)
An invoice of French and German fancy goods, toys, &c.
Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.
LADIES, ATTENTION.
FURS! FURS! FURS!
Ladies who wish to purchase elegant furs for the Winter, are invited to attend the sale at auction, at our salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, when we will sell, without reserve, by order of assignee, a large and splendid assortment of Hudson's Bay sables, mink, ermine fitch, and other large capes, muffs, cuffs, &c., &c. Goods on exhibition at 9 o'clock.
HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.
SLEIGH ROBES—SLEIGH ROBES.
HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, a large lot of Hudson Bay wolf, bear, fox, buffalo, genet, gray fox and other sleigh and lap robes. The sale will be without reserve, and well worthy the attention of purchasers. Terms cash. By order of the assignee.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.
FRIDAY, Oct. 12, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Regular Weekly Sale of Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c., also a small invoice of Jewelry.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer, No. 200 Broadway.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE, ON SATURDAY, at salesroom, at 10½ o'clock, household furniture, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment offered at public sale, consisting in part of suites in rosewood, brocatel, plush, hair cloth; also, in walnut and mahogany; centre, side and pier tables, etageres, encoignures, tête-à-têtes, &c.; lounges in every variety, couches, all variety of bedroom furniture, bedsteads of every description, washstands, bureaus, &c.; mattresses, pailiasses, &c.
LIBRARY FURNITURE—Bookcases, tables, chairs, couches, &c.
BASEMENT FURNITURE—Extension tables in rosewood, oak and walnut, warranted for 12 months.
Together with a general variety of furniture of every description; the whole forming one of the richest and most varied sales of the season.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
CHOICE AND VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 12th and 13th inst., at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., choice and valuable oil-paintings, by ancient and modern artists, the collection of Louis Pfeiffer, Esq., collected entirely by himself, and all of the highest class, comprising the finest specimens by the following artists of the Dusseldorf French, Flemish and European schools, viz., Linnig, De Block, Tchagemy, De Rentin, Curtis, Dillens, Canabain, Ruysdael, Van Der Eycken, Palamedes, Lingelbach, P. E. Nicolie, Koekok, and many others. The above collection comprises about 200 pictures, all in fine order and really beautiful in subject and merit. The whole collection, including the fine frames, will be positively sold without reserve. The above are now on exhibition, and the public generally are invited to examine this fine collection.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Nov. 12, inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 16 East 24th-st., near Madison-av., being the entire furniture contained in the above house, embracing parlor suites, chamber suites, rosewood piano-forte, carpets throughout the house, oilcloths, elegant mirrors, clocks, chandeliers, mattresses, kitchen furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

W. N. LEWIS, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—W. N. LEWIS, will sell, by auction, THIS DAY, at No. 81 East 39th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., the contents of house, consisting of a general assortment of furniture; also, rosewood piano; also, contents of a carpenter's shop, consisting of tools, benches, horse-power sawing-machine, mortice do.; two horses, cow, lot of harness, rockaway, top-wagon, lumber-wagon, &c. Sale to commence with the kitchen utensils, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely. Wagons, horses &c., at 12 o'clock. By order of JOSEPH SIMS, Administrator to estate of Joseph Shilton, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE DOCK AND WATER PRIVILEGES—PEREMPTORY SALE. TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable wharf at the foot of 91st-st., between Avenue A and the East River, embracing a front of 208 feet 4 inches. There is a bulkhead of 198 feet 9 inches, at which the river trade of Yorkville and neighborhood is transacted. The eddies of Hell-gate Sound make this the safest and best dock property up town. The plot comprises 10 lots and 15-100. Terms easy. Title perfect. Maps at No. 7 Broad-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN BROOKLYN.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 319 Sackett-st., between Court and Smith, the entire rich furniture of the house, embracing parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement; also gas chandeliers, &c. velvet, three-ply and ingrain carpets; oil-cloths, mahogany furniture, &c. Catalogues early and sale peremptory.

E. B. HENRY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—E. B. HENRY, will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 158 9th-av., the splendid furniture contained in the dwelling-house, consisting of a general assortment of housekeeping articles, rosewood parlor suites, velvet carpets, bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, crockery, glass-ware, oil paintings, mirrors, &c., &c. Sale positive. Terms cash.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., 10 cases of those choice and sweet scented flowering bulbs, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, crown imperials, lillies, narcissus, snowdrops, &c. Florist and flower fanciers, attend. Catalogues now ready.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park, row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO EMIGRANTS.—A RARE CHANCE TO GET UP A COLONY.—7,000 acres of excellent farming land, in Middle Tennessee, Warren County, including some eight or ten cultivated farms, with cottages, &c., independent of the beautiful residence of the owner. The portions not cleared are studded with fine oaks, chestnuts, hickories, &c. The land is undulating, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, oats, &c., and producing grass spontaneously in abundance. On the tract are some twenty-five springs, and several streams. In point of location it has many advantages—churches, schools, mills, &c., near—and the Manchester and McMunnvile Railroad affords an outlet to market. The healthfulness of this portion of Tennessee is proverbial. Title indisputable. Will be sold at a very low figure, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 14 WILLOW-PLACE, Brooklyn. This house has been put in fine condition by the use of kalsomine, paper and paint, and will be further improved for a permanent and reliable tenant. It is adjacent to both South and Wall-st. Ferries, and favorable to the enjoyment of New-York churches, lecture rooms, the opera, and metropolitan life generally. It is on the margin of the elegant quarters, and unexceptionable in its immediate surroundings. The upper rear windows overlook East River, New York City and Bay, Staten Island, &c., &c.—a charming panorama. Rent at the rate of $400 per annum for balance of year. In the semi-fashionable part of New-York would readily command $1,000 per annum. Apply to F. HART, No. 63 Cortlandt-st., New-York, or No. 10 Willow-place, South Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.—FORTY-four acres of excellent land near New-Brunswick, N. J., 30 miles from the City. New and excellent buildings which cost $3,000. Good water, plenty of fruit, well fenced, six acres in wood and the balance in a high state of cultivation; is near a New-Jersey Railroad Station; access to and from the City eight times per day. Price about $5,000, and terms easy. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st., or of SAML. SMITH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL FARM, OF about 220 acres, with an apple orchard of about 600 trees, and one of the best barns in the State; being a part of the estate and adjoining the homestead of the late Wm. Gibbons, about half a mile from the depôt at Madison, in Morris County, N. J. and about one hour's ride from New-York City. For terms &c., apply, from 11 to 12 o'clock, at No. 192 Broadway or at No. 93 East 27th-st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON THIRTIETH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—FOR SALE—A valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot on the north side of 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. The house is 21x54, is well built and in thorough repair, and furnished with Croton water, furnace and gas, and its immediate proximity to 5th-av. renders it a very desirable residence. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

TO LANDLORDS.—A FAMILY OF RESPECTAbility, compelled by reverses to leave their home, desire to find some house which the owner would like to have taken care of for the Winter, or who would board for the rent or a house where there are a few boarders. An answer from any person desirous to assist the unfortunate, addressed for three days to W. G., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, will be gratefully received.

HOUSE TO LET—AND ALL OR A PART OF the furniture for sale, in Brooklyn, on very favorable terms, as the occupant is about to move West; a good brick house, with twelve rooms and all modern improvements, and in a desirable neighborhood. No. 16 Greene-av., near Fulton-av. cars; house in good order; rent $375; lease two years from May next; furniture good and worth $1,300 in value. Call at the house before 11 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone furnished house, in splendid order, situated in West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; will take a small-size house worth $7,000 or $8,000 in part payment—balance on mortgage. For further particulars, address HENRY, Box No. 1,194, New-York Post-Office.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—COUNTRY seat of 30 acres and farm of 28 acres; cottage and 9 acres; 1 hour's ride by railroad from New-York; finest prospect in the State; good society, schools, churches, &c.; a pure air; at $250 per acre.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ON FAVORABLE terms, two lots of ground on the southeasterly corner of the 11th-av. and 29th-st., mostly covered with good and substantial brick buildings, eligibly situated for manufacturing purposes. For particulars inquire at the office of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av.

NEWTOWN, L. I.—TWENTY ACRES, CHARMingly situated, in the village of Newtown, and bounded by two great thoroughfares; fine house and several out-houses; for sale on easy terms, and in quantities to suit applicants, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$4.500.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—THOSE three new, two-story and basement brick houses on 51st-st. between 8th-av and Broadway. Lots 20x100. Terms easy. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., or No. 13 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 419 4th-st., in this City, containing all the modern improvements. Can be had immediately. For further particulars, inquire at the office of WM. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway.

39 VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE.—THESE lots are well located, one block from Central Park, at a point which is now advancing in value very rapidly. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,128 Broadway, near 34th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND garden on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements; a first-class residence in every respect. For card of admission and terms apply to DAVID RAIT, Jeweler, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, IF WANTED—The commodious cottage No. 89 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Rent low, with the privilege of continuing after the 1st of May. Inquire on the premises between 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 7 P. M.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States, Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from depôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADvertiser wants to rent a full sized first-class house, completely furnished, on or near the 5th-av. Address No. 54 Metropolitan Hotel.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—PART OF A LAW OFFICE FRONTING on Park-row. Inquire at room No. 9, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
COLLECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA
MADE BY
A. BELMONT,
No. 76 Beaver-st.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, SUPERIOR COURT, August Term, 1858.
UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers, and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be debarred.
Test. AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.
The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers, at the Banking-house of the sad Bank, in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858.
FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, WILLIAM A. JUDD, } Receivers.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, (No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,) New-York, Oct. 14, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for Three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second Wednesday (the 8th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—BUFFALO, Nov. 10, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Exchange and Washington sts., Buffalo, on the first TUESDAY (7th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. F. MILLER, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH. } No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Nov. 9, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., payable on and after the 20th day of November instant, until which day the transfer books are closed.
E A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

$20.000 LOAN WANTED—FOR TWO years, to increase the capital of an established manufacturing company; ample security, with option of a permanent investment, and the office of treasurer. Full particulars, reference, &c., at No. 2 Pine st. JOHN BRAINERD.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, New-York, Nov. 2, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees held this day, WM. H. WEBB, Esq., was unanimously elected a member of the Board.
JAS. S WYCKOFF, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF HUDSON—NOV. 2, 1858.—A dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared from the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th inst. A. R. HOLMES, Cashier.
HUDSON, Nov. 3, 1858.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO
No. 88 Wall-st.

COUPONS PAST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company bought by VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, No. 27 Wall-st.

STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st. (Manhattan Bank.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Diamonds, Solid Gold Jewelry, Pure Coin, Silver ware, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., &c., at 40 per cent. below the usual retail prices, at TOBIAS LYON & BROTHER'S old-established cheap store, Sweeney's Hotel, No. 66 Chatham-st.

CHEAP STEAM ENGINE—THIRTY-HORSE power, cylinder 12 by 36 inches—as it now stands, on the Crystal Palace grounds; was worth $1,700, but was slightly injured by fire; $100 will put it in perfect running order. Price $650. Apply to S. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

TO BRUSH DEALERS OR MAKERS.—TO rent, the well-known store, No. 337 Pearl-st. For 25 years this store has been known as a Brush Store; $20,000 to $50,000 can be sold annually; the occupant leaves the United States. Possession immediately. Inquire of STEELE & CO., No. 53 Nassau-st., or of A. H. DUNCOMB, Eastchester Westchester County, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE,
VIA
NICARAGUA.
American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Co. Proprietors.
OPPOSITION LINE AT REDUCED RATES.
NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.

First Cabin	$225	Upper Steerage	$100
Second Cabin	150	Lower Steerage	80

The transit of the Isthmus included.
The splendid steamship
WASHINGTON,
Of two thousand tons register, Capt. HENRY CHURCHILL, having been fitted up expressly for the California trade by the Nicaragua Route, will leave her Pier, North River, New-York, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 2 P. M., carrying passengers, mails and freight to San Juan del Norte, to connect at San Juan del Sur with the well-known and commodious steamship
HERMANN,
Captain CAVENDY,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
These splendid steamships offer unsurpassed accommodations for the comfort and safety of passengers.
The Isthmus Route is thoroughly repaired and in good order, and the country healthy.
For passage and freight, apply only at the office of the Company, to JOHN P. YELVERTON, Agent.
No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS OR LESS.
SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
First-class Cabin Passage, $15.
Deck Cabin Passage $6.
Freight on measurement goods, 10 cents per foot.
Butter, Cheese and Lard, ¼ cent per pound.
Bacon and Hams, $3 per cask.
The Magnificent Side-wheel Steamship
NASHVILLE.
M. MURRAY, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

Montgomery, Ala	$26	Columbia, S. C	$26
Atlanta, Ga	23	Jacksonville, Fla	21
Augusta, Ga	20	Pilatka, Fla	22

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION will succeed on Wednesday, Nov. 17.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24, New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will succeed, and sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 20.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Nov. 17.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 8.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'sday, Dec. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CLIPPER OF THURSDAY, NOV. 25.—ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Extreme clipper ship STAR LIGHT, Captain LEVI HOWES. This well-known clipper is now taking her cargo at Pier No. 21 East River, (Fulton Ferry,) and will have prompt dispatch. She has made three successful passages to San Francisco, and accomplished the run in 111 days. She is thoroughly ventilated and insures at the lowest rates. Shippers are invited to examine this beautiful ship. Engagements at favorable rates may be made, on application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine, corner of William-st.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. D. L. ROSS & CO.
Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.
Collections made in California and Oregon.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Dec. 11.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARISH, will leave on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state rooms, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, 32 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Screw Steamship Co.'s new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 3 o clock P. M., precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line. $60.
FROM NEW-YORK.
GLASGOW, Thompson, Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 12, noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming Wednesday, Dec 22, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE STEAMSHIP STATE OF GEORGIA, having superior state rooms, will sail from Philadelphia for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M. The steamship KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above, for Charleston, on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. HERON, JR., Agent,
No. 328 North Wharves, Philadelphia.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR, berths free, by ELM CITY at 3 P. M., from Peck-slip. To Hartford, by the GRANITE STATE every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 P. M.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.
On and after Nov. 8, the CHAMPION will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS. The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads. Freight taken.

FOR NORWALK AND ROCKY NECK, LANDING AT WHITE STONE.—The steamer CATLINE leaves Roosvelt-st., Pier No. 29, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken at low prices.

PHELPS' ECONOMIST PRINTING PRESSES, (patented Nov. 2, 1858,) by which any person can print cards, circulars, envelopes, labels, &c. They are simple in construction, ornamental, not liable to get out of order, about a foot square, weigh from ten to thirty pounds, and are sold for $10, $20, and $35, according to size, which print inside a 3-inch circle for envelopes, seals, &c., and cards or circulars 4x3½ inches, and 7x4 inches inside of chase. PHELPS, ALLCOCK & CO., No. 93 John-st., New-York.

BALL, KNAPP & CO., NO. 177 BROADWAY, proprietors of Ball's Patent Reel Oven. This Oven surpasses all others in its simplicity and economy of construction, fuel for heating, labor in working, manner of baking, and capacity, for the room it occupies. Can be erected of any size, to bake from 5 to 200 barrels of flour per day.

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL Soap cures chapped, tender hands, flesh eruptions, saltrheum, erisipelas, sores, pimples, freckles, tan. Jones' Coral Hair Restorative dresses, beautifies, darkens, cleanses, and forces the growth of hair. Price reduced to 25 cents each, at No. 100 Fulton-st.; Nos. 305, 539, and 862 Broadway; and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 1 Wall-st.

MATRIMONIAL.—A RECENT GRADUATE OF College, now pursuing a course of professional study, wishes to open a correspondence with a young lady. The lady must be of pleasing address, good culture, and not over nineteen years of age. The correspondence will be strictly confidential. Address Box No. 428, Cambridge, Mass.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $50 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 134 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY ELECTRICITY, which can be applied in all cases without giving the slightest pain to the patient. No charge for extracting where Artificial Teeth are inserted. N. B. GRIFFIN, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, Nov. 8, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8.20 A. M. for White Plains.
9.30 A. M. Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
11.30 A. M. White Plains.
2.30 P. M. Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. Millerton.
4 P. M. Croton Falls.
5 P. M. White Plains.
6.15 P. M. from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. Williams Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE,
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6.40 A. M. Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. Croton Falls.
7 A. M. Millerton.
7.20 A. M. White Plains.
8.15 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
10.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12.30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 28, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:30 and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:45 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3 New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant-Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 11 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 30 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, 10 A. M.; Yaphank 3½; Syosset, 4½; Hempstead, 5½; Jamaica, 6½ P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OUR CLIENT, MR. JAMES YOUNG, OF Glasgow, having transferred to a Company in the United States the exclusive right to use in the United States his patent for making Oil from Coal, which patent was issued by the Government of the United States on the 23d day of March, 1852, and Mr. Young having guaranteed to such Company that he will sustain and defend said patent against all persons infringing the same,
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of making Oil from Coal, that legal measures will be immediately adopted against all persons infringing said patent.
BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Solicitors for said Young,
Dated Nov. 10, 1858. No. 128 Broadway New-York.

RECEIVER OF TAXES' OFFICE, NEW CITY HALL, CHAMBERS-ST.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.
No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between D. J. FIELD and S. A. MOULTHROP, under the name of D. J. FIELD & CO., is hereby dissolved—D. J. FIELD now retiring from the business and all connection therewith.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1858.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COPYING 33 PER CENT. LOWER.
E. H. RAE, No. 18 William-st.
2 cents—Pleadings, Plain Abstracts, &c
4 cents—Special Deeds, Points and Abstracts.
25 cents per hour for writers sent out.
50 cents each service (personally) of law papers.
36 cents each: Deeds, &c. (Cut this out.)

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, Banker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY PALMER, No. 35 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next, 1859.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1858.
EDWIN A. OELRICHS, HENRY PALMER, HENRY MEIGS, JR. } Executors, &c.
s3-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES HARVEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of ALEX. McCUE, No. 9 Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated June 28, 1858.
CATHARINE HARVEY, ALEXANDER McCUE, EDWARD HARVEY. } Executors.
jy2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK LYNDON, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at the office of O'GORMAN & WILSON, No. 24 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March next—Dated Aug. 26, 1858.
au26-law6mF* JAMES SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD C. VALENTINE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, No. 172 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.
SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, Administrator.
ELIZABETH VALENTINE, Administratrix.
o29-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS H. KRAUTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of T. James Glover, No. 133 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next—Dated New-York, July 15th, 1858.
HANNAH KRAUTH, Administratrix.
jy16-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 20, 1858.
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN, EDWARD S. CLARK, HENRY J CLARK. } Executors.
au20-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against IRA C. HUNTINGTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, WM. STEBBINS, JR., at No. 139 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated September 8, 1858.
HESTER A. HUNTINGTON, WILLIAM STEBBINS, JR. } Administrators.
s10-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE M. SHAW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of the Brooklyn Oil Company, No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 30, 1858. JOHN H. SMITH, JR.
o1-law6mF*

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP it is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and checks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red or heated faces. HAIR DYE, instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

MEDICAL.

ACARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, [illegible] pupil of Ricord, of Paris, (who is the [illegible] real Surgeon living,) and of Professors [illegible] and Mott, of this City, continues the practice of [illegible] specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house [illegible] Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including [illegible] nesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French, and [illegible] by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters-Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases, [illegible] H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of [illegible] amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR, and the large sizes, carriage paid, [illegible] European preparations. The $3 cases also sent [illegible] free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; [illegible] treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*
Sold by the Author as above; also by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, and by CHARLES MILLER, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Twentieth edition, nearly 400 pages, 100 electrotyped pictures. Cloth, $1. Sold and mailed also by J. W. Judd, No. 222 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, and their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, syphilis, primary and constitutional, emissions, impotency, &c., at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 9 evening. Sundays excepted, unless by appointment. Address letters to Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

SURE CURE.—THE GREAT REMEDY, DOCTOR WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a perfect cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than nothing. It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. $1. Sold at the old established office, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.
The following are the diseases in which Dr. Ward may be consulted, and in which he guarantees a cure after every other physician has failed: Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, or the real Venereal; Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility. Dr. Ward's Monthly Female Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Buy no other Female Pills than Dr. Ward's, if you would be certain of relief in all cases. Never in one single instance have Dr. Ward's Deobstruent Pills failed. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st., second floor.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 9 P. M.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. Price $1 per bottle. C. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by C. G. GREEN, southeast corner of Atlantic and Henry sts., Brooklyn; COLLENDER & CO., Philadelphia; REDDING & CO., Boston; W. L. JENISON, Albany; GILMAN, druggist, Washington.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember all ye who have been lingering, that by consulting Dr. Ward, you may in a few days feel that "Richard is himself again." Sure cure, Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and wonderful great remedies, price $1; cure guaranteed. Female diseases successfully treated; his monthly pills $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted, call without delay; no charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES INcident to females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS, author of "The Female's Friend in Need." The Ladies' Private Circular and Marriage Calendar sent per letter free, except double postage. Address Dr. DUBOIS, No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

CAMPHORATED STRENGTHENING PLASTER—Cured Ex-Judge C. E. Birdsall, of New-York City, of a most painful neuralgic rheumatism, of seven weeks' standing; the most prompt to relieve pain of anything of the kind in use. R. B. NEWMAN, M. D., proprietor, No. 303 Hudson-st., New-York.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Offices 63 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway. Consultation by letter through Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—A VERY FAVORABLE opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to enter into the gentlemen's furnishing business. The old-established house known as No. 280 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, is to let, and the goods and fixtures for sale. For further information, apply on the premises, or at No. 329 Broome-st. Terms easy.

$100 TO $500.—FOR SALE, STATE AND county rights of a recently-patented machine, wanted by every merchant and business man, and which pays over 100 per cent. profit, and no competition. Parties wishing to make a safe and profitable investment, by which they can realize speedy returns, can address INVENTOR, Box No. 2,759 Post-Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS capacities and experience, wants an interest in some good established concern. He can furnish from $8,000 to $10 000 cash. The most unexceptionable references given. Address, with real name and business, N, Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO PURCHASE a stock of Yankee Notions and Fancy Goods, for cash, at a low rate. Address Y. N., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 35,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes,
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.
Music al Boxes repaired.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM MY friends, and the public in general, that I have opened a dyeing and scouring establishment; the many years of experience in the business, and the many modern improvements in my dyeing establishment, will satisfy those that will honor me with their custom. Orders in cloths, shawls, ribbons, velvets, gimps, fringes, buttons, silks, wool, cotton, &c. Offices, No. 413 Grand-st., No. 44 Elizabeth-st., and No. 98 Avenue B, New-York.
A. SCHULZ.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a communication was received from the Mayor, stating that he had received the resignation of Edward Cooper, of the office of Street Commissioner, and nominating Gustavus W. Smith to fill the vacancy. The appointment was confirmed by the vote of all present.

Another communication was received from the Mayor, transmitting the following letter from Lord Napier:

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1858.

SIR: It is my agreeable duty to submit to Her Majesty's Government some account of the festival held at New-York in commemoration of the first establishment of electric communication between Great Britain and the United States, and to remark upon the cordial sentiments which were evinced on that occasion by the municipality and the inhabitants of the City towards the sovereign and the people of England.

I am now instructed to express to your Honor and to the members of the Common Council the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the part taken at the celebration by the civic authorities in regard to Her Majesty's officers, as well as for the generous manifestations of friendly feelings on the part of the citizens towards Great Britain.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
NAPIER.

Referred to Committee on Telegraph.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Councilmen met last evening. A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to have the electric clocks in the public buildings put in repair, and if that be impracticable, that then he report the cause to the Council, with a "recommendation of such course as would be best calculated to effect the purpose desired." The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen as to the removal of six pumps. A copy of a communication from Lord Napier, to his Honor, the Mayor, was read. [Published in Aldermanic report.] The Report and Resolution of the Committee on Lamps and Gas, in favor of the contract for lighting certain parts of the City with oil lamps, was adopted. Some other awards of contract from the Board of Aldermen were also adopted—among which was one for 25,000 feet of hose, for which $17,500 were appropriated. On the resolution to purchase copies of the book, *The Sultan and His People*, for the use of the members of the Common Council, Councilman BRADY moved an amendment, which was not seconded, that an appropriation of $5,000 be made to each member of the Board, to enable them to visit the Sultan. The original motion was put and laid on the table. A number of papers on assessments were acted on, Councilman BRADY repeatedly and ineffectually moving the adjournment. An invitation to unite with the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, in witnessing the capabilities of the Hibernian Fire Engine Company, of Philadelphia, on Saturday next, was accepted. Papers from the Fire Department as to awards of contracts were introduced, acted on, and adopted. After the adoption of other papers from the Board of Aldermen the Board adjourned.

The Indicted City Officials.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Mullen.

Ex-Mayor FERNANDO WOOD and the fifty-three members of the Common Council of 1857, appeared in this Court yesterday morning, accompanied by their counsel and a vast crowd of their friends, it being the day appointed for the commencement of their trial on the indictment found against them by the Grand Jury for misdemeanor and conspiracy. Against the Aldermen and Councilmen for voting a lease of ground in the upper part of the City at a nominal rent, for the erection of a Catholic Orphan Asylum thereon, the said lease being granted, as is alleged, in opposition to the statute, for a longer period than ten years; and against Ex-Mayor WOOD for having, during his term of office, signed the bill granting the lease. The proceedings of the Grand Jury have occasioned much discussion, and the Courtroom was crowded in a most preposterous manner, not more than six inches of room being allowed to any one man.

Ex-Judge Dean, addressing the Court, said that he appeared, in connection with Mr. Charles O'Conor, for the Ex-Mayor. Mr. A. Oakley Hall, in conjunction with Mr. Graham, appeared for the ex-members of the Common Council. Ex-Judge Cowles appeared for Mr. Homer Franklin, in whose case Mr. Blunt, the District-Attorney, agreed to enter a *nolle prosequi*, as he was not present when the vote was taken, although his name, as voting in the affirmative, was entered by the clerk. Mr. Busteed appeared for the parties who were still members of the Common Council. Mr. W. Hutchins appeared for Mr. Isaac O. Barker, and Mr. G. W. Warner, Mr. Edmon Blankman appeared for Justice Steers. Mr. Busteed on the behalf of Mr. Haswell, said that although he had not voted for the measure for which he was indicted, yet he was unwilling to avail himself of the plea submitted by Mr. Homer Franklin, and invited by the Court, viz.: that of *absence*, as he was disinclined to shift the responsibility of his own negligence upon the Clerk of the Board, who had acted properly.

On motion Messrs. Hemphill and Jones were struck from the indictment, on the ground of absence, but subsequently Mr. Jones insisted on being counted in.

The following are the general grounds on which counsel make their several motions to quash the indictments:

1. That the Grand Jury which originated the indictment was illegally summoned, and illegally organized, and illegally exercised its jurisdiction.

2. That no opportunity was afforded the defendants, or any of them, to challenge any of the said Grand Jurors or the array.

3. That no complaint was ever made to the Grand Jury against these defendants, or any of them, and no testimony taken by said Grand Jury upon which the said indictment is based.

4. That the District-Attorney was and is private counsel in an action founded upon precisely the same matters charged in this indictment, and himself originated and procured the same by means of his personal attendance upon and influence with the Grand Jury; all of which four several grounds are more particularly set forth in the said affidavits, and sufficiently appear thereupon.

5. That it appears from the affidavits and the records, that this Court did not acquire jurisdiction of the said indictment, or the alleged offences embraced in it, in the mode designed by the act of April 12, 1855, (Laws of 1855, p. 613, Sec. 5,) and is, therefore, without any legal cognizance of the same.

6. That the said indictment does not, upon its face, neither in the first or second counts thereof, allege or describe any sufficient or legal causes of offence; and that the said counts are each void for duplicity and [illegible], and for various imperfections [illegible] describing the alleged offence, [illegible] appear on the record.

Mr. Oakey Hall, on the part of the Ex-City officials, [illegible] the case. The following were his main points, which he enforced in a speech of over two hours in length:

1. The indictment in its scope charges the Common Council with violating and evading a Charter provision by a *vote*. It is true the first count aims to charge a conspiracy *to* violate, but it goes on to so [illegible] the perfected act agreed upon, that there is a merger of the combination in the act. It is still the vote which is complained of. Now, by section eight of the Charter, "No Alderman or Councilman shall be *questioned in any other place* for any speech or *vote*." This enactment is new in the Charter of 1857. As to [illegible] it is entirely new. Questioned, means under civil or criminal proceedings. (Story on Cons. 866.; Kilbourn *vs.* Creevy, 1 Maule & Sel.; Coffin *vs.* Coffin, 4 Mass. p. 27.) The design of the privilege as to speech (*and* vote,) was to secure perfect freedom in the action of the people's servant. (Federalist, No. [illegible]) The same Charter which is relied upon to create the offence creates the immunity as to *vote*, making any corrupt or willful *act* indictable.

2. But the resolution voted for, if it constitutes an indictable matter, does not direct a lease of the public property. It contemplates the creation of a base or qualified fee. The estates given to the Asylum [illegible] forever, but the purity of the donation is defeated by the qualification of "So long as it shall be used, &c.

3. [illegible] is such a gift of a qualified fee as the Corporation can always make. The Montgomerie Charter gives full power to grant, demise or *dispose of* lands, at their *pleasure*." This privilege is confirmed by [illegible] of the charter of 1857.

4. Even if the resolution contemplated a *lease*, (with a reversion: with a conveyance of a lesser estate than grantor had,) it was not necessarily for a longer period than ten years. Nothing can be taken by intendment in an indictment pursuing a statutory offence. It is not pleaded that the Asylum is a corporation capable of taking, or that it can survive even two years. It might cease to use in *nine* years. Implication can be only met by opposite possibilities. If it is unlawful to make a corporation lease for a period longer than ten years, the people must show that we necessarily did make such a lease. It is not enough the lease *might* run over ten years; it *must* so run to be indictable under the theory of the District-Attorney.

5. The second count is bad, (1) because it joins two distinct offences, or alleged offences; (2) because, whilst professing to charge in the language of the statute, it omits material words; (3) because it does not plead the defendants outside of the exceptions contained in the same clauses relied upon to create the offence.

When Mr. Hall had concluded, Mr. Blankman read the affidavit of Alderman Boole, one of the Councilmen of 1857, to the following effect:

That during the successive administrations of Messrs. Hall and Sweeny, as District-Attorneys, no complaint was ever made in behalf of the people of any of the matters mentioned in the indictment. That Mr. Joseph Blunt, in the month of December, 1857, commenced an action, as an attorney in the Supreme Court, in the name of one Orrin Terry, as plaintiff against these defendants, by the style of the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty, with other defendants, for the purpose, as prayed for as relief, of enjoining these defendants from executing the purpose which, it is alleged in this indictment, they had conspired to effect. That Mr. Joseph Blunt, as such private attorney, made a personal affidavit in the case for the purpose of procuring an injunction against these defendants, which injunction was denied by the Supreme Court. Mr. Blunt took an appeal therefrom on the 26th of October last, and on a day when their Grand Jury, which found this indictment, was in session, Mr. Blunt served this case on appeal, and the suit is now pending. That, also, about the time the indictment was found, Mr. Blunt spent many hours in the Grand Jury room, engaged in engineering, in his official capacity, the same charges against these defendants, for the purpose of an indictment, which he had, in manner as charged aforesaid, failed to sustain, in his capacity as private counsel, in the action in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Blankman also read an affidavit of Mr. George W. Warner, Councilman of 1857. During the reading of these affidavits the Judge interposed, stating that he would not allow of any personal attacks on the District-Attorney. Mr. Blunt, however, desired the reading should be proceeded with, and subsequently read the affidavit of the foreman of the Grand Jury, which denied the allegation that he had "engineered" to procure the finding of the indictments. Mr. Whiting replied at considerable length for the prosecution, and the Court adjourned till this morning, at 10 A. M.

THE HOMICIDE BY A POLICEMAN.

Important Testimony Before the Coroner—Verdict of Unjustifiable Shooting.

An exciting subject of conversation and comment yesterday—particularly among the members of the Police Department—was the shooting of the 'longshoreman, JOHN HOLLIS, by Officer CAIRNES, of the First Ward Police, the full particulars of which were reported in Thursday's TIMES. Very many parties without hesitancy pronounced the killing an act of deliberate murder. Policemen, very naturally sympathizing with their brother officer, were emphatic in their defence of his conduct. Large numbers called during the forenoon at the Second Ward Station-house, where CAIRNES was detained in custody, and gave assurance of their kind feeling and conviction that he would finally be exculpated from censure. During the same time there was quite a rush of visitors at the City Hospital to get a glimpse at the body of the deceased. Among the visitors were the wife and two children of HOLLIS, and it was painful to witness the intensity of their grief.

At 12 M. Coroner GAMBLE commenced the inquest. Nearly three hours were consumed in taking the testimony. The evidence is somewhat conflicting as to the proximity of the officer to the deceased when he fired the fatal shot. A majority of the witnesses stated that he was within two or three feet of him, which statement is corroborated by the medical evidence, and the fact that the coat of the deceased was scorched where the ball entered. Officer CAIRNES was present, and manifested considerable nervousness as to the result. A gentleman appeared as his counsel, and expressed a desire to interrogate some of the witnesses, but was not allowed by the Coroner to do so. The following is

THE EVIDENCE.

Thomas Conway, sworn—I am Captain of the ship *St. Charles*, which sails between this port and Havre, France; the *St. Charles* is now lying at the foot of Wall-street, East River; the deceased and another man came on board on Tuesday morning and asked me to allow them to ship with me; I told them that I had made out my full complement of men, and I instructed the mate to have nothing to do with them; yesterday, about noon, the same two men accosted me in South-street and asked me again to ship them on my vessel; I told them a second time that I had all the men I needed, and did not want them; they followed me to my ship, and manifested decided dissatisfaction at my refusal to take them; I went on board of my ship; deceased called me a s—n of a b—h, and said he would stow himself on board the vessel and murder me on the voyage; at this time I was standing by the rail; following the remark he hurled a brick at me, which struck the poop very near where I was standing; I went into the cabin and brought out my gun; on my return the deceased stood on the gang-way, but on seeing the gun, he left the ship and went on to the pier; directly I sent my steward for an officer; in about ten minutes two officers appeared, and I told them what had occurred; immediately we commenced looking for the men; we found the deceased in South-street, on his way to the Battery; one of the officers arrested him; the deceased at first denied having done anything for which he should be arrested, but he finally accompanied the officer without any resistance to the First Ward Station-house; the officer in charge of the Station-house gave directions to have the prisoner conveyed to the Tombs for a hearing before a Police Magistrate; this was after an ineffectual search had been made for the companion of the prisoner; Officer Cairnes started to convey the deceased to the Tombs, and I accompanied them; after proceeding a little way, the deceased sent a boy for a friend, to become his bail; at the corner of Fulton and Front streets, the deceased suddenly turned upon the officer and struck him a violent blow, knocking him down, and then ran away; the officer got up, and pursued the escaped prisoner; the deceased had gone about fifteen yards, when the officer got to his feet; the officer fired at him, but the shot took no effect; as deceased was turning the corner of South-st., the officer fired a second time, and again without effect; the deceased kept on running, and the officer continued to pursue him; I meantime following on after him; I lost sight of deceased, but as I turned the corner of South and Fulton streets, he was lying bleeding on the pavement; before I turned the corner the officer fired a third time; in a moment I saw the deceased lying on the sidewalk.

Q.—Did it strike you as a reckless act on the part of the officer to fire as he did? A.—I so thought at the time; the same impression prevailed among the crowd; I recognize the deceased as the person who wanted to ship with me.

By Jurors—Did you see the three shots fired? A.—I saw the first shot, but only heard the report of the other shots; I did not see the deceased fall.

Andrew Hicks, sworn—I live in Brooklyn, No. 90 Tillary-street; I keep a fruit stand at Fulton Market; a noise suddenly attracted my attention about two o'clock Wednesday afternoon; a man having on a white coat came running around the corner, and immediately I heard the discharge of a pistol; there were three shots altogether; I saw the deceased when the last shot was fired; I saw the deceased fall; a man caught hold of him as he fell; I do not recognize Officer Cairnes as the man who fired the pistol.

Q.—How close was the officer to the deceased when he fired? A.—Within a few feet.

Q.—Did some one have hold of the deceased when the pistol was fired the third time? A.—No, Sir; I am positive on that point; the man who was shot had on a light coat; I cannot positively recognize the deceased as the man who was fired at; there was such a mob over my apple-stand that I had all I could do to look after my effects.

To Jurors—When the last shot was fired I was within six feet of the officer; the man who was shot was then within grasp of the policeman.

Q.—Did the officer give any intimation of his intention to shoot? A.—He said nothing by way of warning, that I heard; I should have heard the warning had any been uttered; the officer stopped still when he discharged his pistol.

Charles W. Degendorf, sworn—I reside at No. 79 Vanderbilt-avenue, Brooklyn; I am a cartman engaged at Fulton Market; I was standing about two o'clock at the foot of the market steps, near the paper stand of McCarthy; suddenly Mr. McCarthy exclaimed "What does this mean?" and a man came running by at a fearful speed; supposing the man was a thief, or some disorderly character, I caught hold of his coat collar and held him for an instant; an officer came up and exclaimed, in an excited manner, "You will get away from me, will you?" and immediately fired his pistol at the man; I heard only one shot.

Q.—How near was the officer to the man when he discharged his pistol? A.—He was so near that the back of the man's coat was scorched; Officer Perkins, of the Second Ward, put out the fire; the deceased was standing still when the shot was fired; Officer Perkins immediately came up and told Officer Cairnes (the officer who fired the pistol) that he was crazy for shooting as he did, when he had so much assistance at his command; afterwards I was told that the prisoner remarked that he would not shoot as he did if he had the thing to do over again; I went and got my cart, and the deceased was put upon it; Officer Cairnes came along with the cart; his lips were cut; an old gentleman, who stood by when the shooting took place, remarked, "Such shooting is deliberate murder;" when the deceased fell he asked to be taken home to his wife and children; I saw the pistol in the officer's hand before he fired; I did not suppose he was going to shoot, or that he would venture to shoot in such a public place; the officer was very much excited; had not Officer Perkins and some citizens came up I think that the exasperated crowd would have lynched Officer Cairnes.

John Thrall, sworn—I am a cooper at Fulton Market; about two o'clock I heard the report of a pistol; the ball went among the barrels where I was at work, and made considerable of a rattling; a man came running around the corner; thinking he was a fugitive from justice, I caught hold of him, but immediately released my hold, not knowing but that he might be some very desperate character and that I might get myself involved in serious difficulty; I saw an officer coming up as I released my hold; I ran fifty feet before I caught hold of the man.

Q.—Did you see the officer shoot? A.—He shot almost immediately after I let go of deceased; the deceased fell to the sidewalk; the officer stood still when he fired; the deceased was also standing still; the whole thing occurred in a few seconds; I do not recognize Officer Cairnes as the one who fired the pistol; I was a good deal excited, and did not notice him particularly; I did not notice the deceased sufficient to be able to identify him.

Joseph A. Perkins sworn—I am attached to the Second Ward Police; a little before two o'clock I was on duty at Fulton Market; I heard the report of a pistol and saw Officer Cairnes running after a man; in an instant I heard a second report, and ran over towards Officer Cairnes, when the latter fired again; his cap was off and he was a good deal excited; I asked him, "Are you crazy?" and he put the revolver in his side coat pocket; a large crowd gathered about and made some threats against the officer; I felt it my duty to protect him, and did so.

Q.—Why did you ask him if he was crazy? A.—I thought it very singular that he should shoot in the reckless manner he did, when there were so many about who would have assisted him; Officer Cairnes was very much excited; I don't think I ever saw a person more excited; the clothing of the deceased was burning from the effects of the shooting; I put out the fire and then assisted to place him on a cart; he died on the way to the Hospital; I have seen the deceased about the docks.

By Jurors—Did not Officer Cairnes make any reply to your question about his being crazy? A.—On the way to the Station-house he said that if he had the thing to do over again he would not do as he had done; he said that the deceased attacked him and knocked him down; I gave the prisoner in charge of Captain Weed, of the Second Ward Police.

Daniel McCarthy sworn—I keep a newspaper stand at Fulton Market; a little after two o'clock Mr. Degendorf and I were talking together at my stand; some men suddenly came rushing by and ran against my stand; an officer came around the corner very much excited and holding a revolver in his hand; being alarmed I ran into the market; presently I heard the report of a pistol, but did not see the officer fire or the deceased fall; I cannot positively recognize the deceased as among the crowd who ran by my stand.

Ann Hurlbutt, sworn—I keep a fruit stand at Fulton Market; about two o'clock I saw a man running towards Mr. McCarthy's paper stand, and then suddenly halt; I heard two reports of a pistol, but did not see who fired it; at the time I was very much frightened, and taken up with considerations as to my own safety.

H. A. Deming, sworn—I reside at No. 206 Front-street, and am a produce broker; as I was standing on the corner of South and Front streets the report of a pistol attracted my attention; looking across the street I saw a man running, and presently a man caught hold of him; immediately an officer hove in sight and fired a pistol; he was running when he fired.

Q.—Was the man who was shot running when he was fired at? A.—He was not exactly standing still, but trying to relieve himself from a man who had caught hold of him; I don't recognize either Officer Cairnes or the deceased; the officer had no cap on; I saw a man fall when the pistol was fired the last time, but did not go up to see him after the shooting.

George Hurlbutt, sworn—I reside at No. 99 Adelphi-street, Brooklyn, and keep a fruit stand at Fulton Market; shortly after dinner time, I saw several persons coming rushing around the corner; I saw a policeman with a revolver in his hand, and saw him fire; a man fell after he fired; the man who was shot was at a partial stand still; he fell, exclaiming "I am shot;" a man had previously caught hold of the deceased, and stopped him as he was running; the person indicated as Officer Cairnes does not look like the officer who fired the pistol.

William Gage, sworn—I reside at No. 279 Fifth-street; yesterday, as I was passing up Fulton-street, near South-street, I heard two reports of a pistol; after the second report, a bullet came whizzing by my ear; immediately I saw an officer chasing a man, and holding a pistol in his hand; I said to the officer, "For God's sake, don't fire, or you will kill some one," but he paid no attention to my advice, but discharged his pistol a third time; the man whom he was pursuing fell to the pavement; I did not see how near he was to the man when he fired; I helped put the deceased on a cart; I don't know whether the deceased heard what I said or not.

By a Juror—From what you saw, you think the shooting was justifiable? A.—I don't think I am obliged to give my opinion, and therefore decline to answer the question.

Jacob Fero, sworn—I am attached to the First Ward Police; about one o'clock yesterday, Captain Conway, of the *St. Charles*, sent a colored man to the Station-house, asking the assistance of officers on board of his ship; the colored man said there was a muss there; Officer Cairnes and myself were the only officers ready for duty, and Sergeant Cheny sent us to board the vessel; Capt. Conway told us there were two men there he wanted us to arrest; he said the men had threatened his life; he looked for the men on board the ship, but they had gone ashore; the Captain went with us, and in South-street we met the deceased; I took hold of his arm and informed him that he was my prisoner; he raised his hand as if to strike me, and I took hold of my club, and he then let his hand fall; he asked me why I arrested him, and said that he had done nothing; I gave the prisoner in charge of officer Cairnes, and accompanied the captain in a search for the other man; but we could not find him; after a while I returned to the Station-house and Officer Cairnes assisted me in the search; when Officer Cairnes left to take the deceased to the Tombs I went on post duty; I did not see the deceased again until after he was shot.

Drs. O'Hanlon and Furguson, residing at No. 189 East Eighteenth-street, testified that they made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and found the ball lodged in the left ventricle of the heart; the immediate cause of death was internal hemorrhage; from the appearance of the clothing of deceased and the character of the external wound, the weapon must have been in close contact with the body of the deceased when it was discharged.

There being no further testimony, the case, after a brief charge from the Coroner, was here given to the Jury. After a short deliberation, they rendered the following

VERDICT.

"That John Hollis, *alias* McGovern, came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of Officer Robert Cairnes, at the corner of Fulton and South streets, on the 10th day of November, 1858, and that the said shooting was not justifiable on the part of said Robert Cairnes."

Following the rendition of the verdict, the prisoner was examined. He stated that he was forty years of age, a native of Ireland, and attached to the First Ward Police. To the question whether he had anything to say relative to the charge preferred against him, his answer was, "I have nothing to say." An application was made to admit him to bail, but the same was refused by the Coroner. He was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. The accused was considerably affected upon being told that he must be locked up and kept in close confinement. He said that he cared not so much on his own account as for his wife and family. He has six children—the youngest being only five months old. His counsel stated that he should make a motion this morning in the Supreme Court for a writ of *certiorari*, to effect his release.

Personal.

An interesting ceremony took place lately at the Church at Versailles, where Madame Goujon celebrated by a mass the 100th anniversary of her birthday. She was led to the church by her son, who is librarian and treasurer of the Mazarine Library, a post which he has filled since 1813, being now in his 75th year. A great number of the inhabitants of the town, headed by the Mayor, were present. The old lady has never had any serious illness.

An English gentleman, Lieutenant Twyford, has taken a singular step in the way of promoting the study of natural history, more particularly in the craniological department, as instanced in his munificent contribution to the Museum of Rouen. That capital of Normandy has just received, in a barrel of *rackee*, (strong XX,) five heads of Sepoys, classified according to caste.

The *Pays* broadly hints that the failure of Mr. Edwin James at Reigate election, and the groans and hootings with which he was assailed when attempting to address the electors, were caused by his defence of Simon Bernard.

Mr. George Vandenhoff, the celebrated tragedian and dramatic reader, was admitted to practice as attorney and counsellor in the Courts of Massachusetts, before Judge Briggs, on the 10th inst.

From a letter received from Alexander Dumas, it appears that that indefatigable writer has recovered from his late illness, and has left St. Petersburg on a tour into Siberia.

A letter from Venice states that the anniversary of the death of Manin was celebrated at Venice by a religious ceremony, in the church of San Michele di Murano, and the police did not interfere.

Mr. Morphy is to be tendered a public dinner in Manchester, prior to his departure for the United States.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 11.

$5,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.	94	200	Reading R.....at 60	50
2,000	N. Caro. St. 6s..	98⅜	900	do........	51⅛
20,000	Missouri St. 6s...	89⅞	500	do.........b60	51¼
30,000	do.........b60	89⅞	100	do.........s30	50¾
5,000	do.........s30	89¾	600	do.........s10	51
5,000	N.Y. Cen.RR.6s.	90½	200	do.........c	51¼
1,000	do. 7s	104¾	1600	do.........c	51
1,000	Erie RR.2d m.bs.	85	1500	do.........s60	50⅛
13,000	Mich.C.8℘c.1st m S. F. C. Bds......	97	6	Mil. & Miss. R......	14½
			80	do........	14
10,000	Te. He & A.2d m.	45	150	do.........b30	14¼
21,000	LaCe.&M.L.G.B.	27⅜	50	Mich. Cen. R. R....	54
5,000	do.........s30	27⅛	50	do........	53⅝
1,000	D.L.&W.R.1st m.	80½	200	do........	53½
1,000	do........	81	150	do........	53⅜
1,000	Han.&St. J. R.B.	65	25	do.........s60	53
20	Bank of America..	113	770	M. S. & N. I. R. R..	23¼
20	do........	112¾	300	do.........b30	23⅛
5	Am. Ex. Bank......	106¼	100	do.........b4	23¼
25	Bank of the Repub.	120	300	do.........s60	23
10	Park Bank........	107½	100	do........	23⅛
50	Canton Company..	20⅞	500	M.S. & N. Ia. g't st.	52½
125	Del.&Hud.Canal...	98	100	do.........s30	52½
10	Penn. Coal Co......	80	50	do.........s10	52½
100	Pac. M. S. Co......	104¼	20	do........	52¾
100	do.........s60.	104	150	Panama Railroad..	120
100	do.........s30.	104	100	Ill. Cen. R. R..t wk	82½
50	do........	104½	50	do........	82¾
200	N. J. Zinc........	7½	100	do.........s60	81⅞
1,050	N. Y. Central R..	83⅞	100	Gal. & Chic. R. R..	73¾
300	do.........s10	83⅞	722	do........	73½
50	do.........s30	83⅞	50	do.........s10	73¼
250	do.........b10	84	250	Cl. & Toledo R.....	32¾
675	do........	84	1,650	do........	32⅝
100	Hudson River R..	32¾	200	do.........s10	32⅝
50	do.........s30	32¾	100	Ch. & R. Isl'd R.s20	64¼
500	do.........s60	32¾	300	do.........s30	64¼
50	do.........b60	33	400	do........	64¾
50	do........	33	350	do........	64⅞
800	Harlem Railroad..	13⅛	100	do.........s30	64½
300	do.........b30	13⅛	100	do.........s10	64⅝
300	do........	13	100	do.........s30	64⅝
20	Harlem Railroad pf.	30	100	do.........s10	64¾
200	do.........b60	30	200	La Crosse & Mil. R.	4¾
10	do........	29¾	100	Cumbl'd Pref'd..b60	19½

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Missouri St. 6s...	89⅞	100	Mich.S.&N.I.R..s30	23⅛
15,000	Virginia 6s......	96¼	150	Mich S.&N.I.G.Stk.	53
500	Brook.C.W. L'n..	102	500	do.........s30	52⅞
2,000	N.Y.Cen.RR.7s..	104¾	100	do.........b7	53
10,000	LaC.&M.L.G.Bs.	27⅜	350	Panama R. R.......	120
10	Metropolitan Bank.	110	10	Gal. & Chic. R.R...	74½
100	Bank of Commerce.	104	50	do.........b30	74½
250	N. Y. Cent. R.R....	84⅛	150	do.........b10	74⅜
300	do.........s30	84	200	do........	74¼
14	Pacific Mail S. Co..	104½	50	do.........s30	74¼
200	Harlem R.R.......	13⅛	50	do.........b60	74½
100	do.........b7	13⅛	250	Clev.&Tol.R.R..s30	32½
500	Reading R.R......	51¼	210	Chic.& R.Isl'd R.R.	65¼
100	do.........s30	50¾	100	do.........s30	65
25	Mich. Cen. R.R.....	53½	50	do.........s5	65¼
10	do........	53¾	300	do.........b10	65¼

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$12,000	T. H.&A.R.10s.	22	100	Chatham Bank....	71¼
10,000	S. & H.V. R. 7s.	7	50	Hanover Bank.....	90¼
2,000	Syr.& B. R.R.7s.	2½	40	Lenox Ins. Co......	100
450	G.W.M.I.sc.of '58	68¼	12	Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	153
490	S.M.I. scrip of '55	64¾	20	Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	104
810	N.Y.M.I.sc.of '58	36¼	10	Long I.Fire Ins.Co	169
1,000	Missouri 6s......	88	50	Etna Fire Ins.Co...	113½
1,000	La C. & M. R.7s.	27¼	10	Hum. Fire Ins. Co.	103¼
2,000	Sacram. City 10s.	34	30	Pris. Turning Co..	5
2,000	N. Y. & H. R.7s.	87½	100	C.&OhioSt.Trn.Co.	1
3,000	Chicago, St. Paul & F.du Lac R.8s.	18	25	Knicker. Stage Co.	40
			50	W., F. & Co.'s. Ex.	59
3,000	Mich. S.2d mort	62¾	10	Ocean Bank........	95½
130	N.Y.M.I.sc.of '52	45	40	AmericanEx.Bank.	106¼
115	N.Y.M.I.sc.of '53	44	15	Hanover Bank....	90
750	N.Y.M.I.sc.of '51	39	10	Bk.of State of N.Y.	102½
1,000	N.Y.M.I.sc.of '58	39	10	Metropolitan Bank.	110
460	C.M.I.scrip of '57	44	5	Republic F. Ins.Co.	100
430	S M.I.scrip of '52	92	48	Amer.Gua Co.pr sh.	$10

THURSDAY, Nov. 11—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day, in the early dealings a further decline of ¼@½ ℘ cent. was made in Galena and Rock Island shares, and the weakness of these two stocks created a dullness in the other Western Roads to something like the same decline in prices. Michigan Central fell to 53⅜ ℘ cent. and Michigan Guaranteed to 52⅞ ℘ cent. In the afternoon the decline in Galena and Rock Island was recovered and both closed at Wednesday's rates; Galena 74½@¼; Rock Island 65¼ ℘ cent. A further concession of ¼@½ ℘ cent. in Reading led to an active business, both for cash and on sellers' options, closing 51¼ for immediate delivery, and 50¾, seller 30 days. The business in New-York Central was at 73⅞@74@74⅛ ℘ cent., closing about the same as yesterday; the sales for the day being lighter than usual of late. The firmness in Hudson and Harlem stocks and bonds continues, and the demand for Panama was also at the full advance of yesterday, sales 120 ℘ cent. In Pacific Mail the transactions were light at 104½ ℘ cent. A readjustment of the arrangements of the Company with Mr. VANDERBILT is understood to be progressing, and this creates delay in the declaration of the November dividend. The surplus profits of the concern (a large portion in ready cash) are said to be $1,500,000, exclusive of the stock of coal on the Pacific side, but what portion of this beyond 10 ℘ cent. on the capital, or $350,000, is to be divided to the Stockholders, or what amount to buying off Mr. VANDERBILT and his idle and oldish steamers on the Pacific, is the subject, thus far, of Street conjecture. A salvo to any disappointment which may be experienced by the Stockholders who have been hoping to receive 14 or 15 ℘ cent., instead of 10 ℘ cent., may possibly be submitted in the shape of a programme for a weekly instead of semi-monthly service, free of the subsidy of $672,000 now paid to VANDERBILT. But nothing is positively known on the subject. The management, as we have often had occasion to intimate, is of the close corporation order, and but for the high respectability of the parties might almost be called slightly tricky. In extenuation it may be added that a very large reserved fund is probably deemed essential to quiet Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, and to thwart the Government at Washington in their earnest desire to open to the California trade the Nicaragua route.

On the State Stocks the dealings were not important, though prices were firm. Virginias advanced to 96¼, and Tennessees to 74 ℘ cent.; Memphis closed, as yesterday, at 89⅞ ℘ cent.; La Crosse Land Grants advanced to 27⅜ ℘ cent. Michigan Central 8 ℘ cents. sold at 97, and New-York Central 7s at 104⅞ ℘ cent. Brooklyn Water Loan brought as much as 102 ℘ cent.

In Money affairs, the actual transactions of which we are advised to-day are at 4 ℘ cent. for temporary loans to Brokers on Stock collateral; deposits with the leading Stock houses, on choice security, at 3 ℘ cent.; discounts to the Bill Brokers at 4 ℘ cent. on 60 day acceptances; 4½ on choice 90-day bills and 5@6 ℘ cent. on longer dates. In the Foreign Exchanges there is not much doing since the sailing of the *Persia*. The next mail goes by the *Fulton* on Saturday for Havre and Southampton. The rates on England, bank and bankers, are 109⅜@109½ ℘ cent.; on France 5.18¾f@5.15f. to the dollar. The Domestic Exchanges this week are in favor of New-Orleans, Charleston and Mobile, and against Philadelphia. There is some Gold going to the South, probably $700,000 or $800,000 in excess of the amount supplied from the Sub-Treasury. This will be more than replaced by the California remittances due at the close of the week.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, Saturday, Oct. 30, arrived at this port early this forenoon. Our English files are to the 30th ult., inclusive. The Cotton market is three-sixteenths of a penny lower; a decline not unexpected on this side. The Cotton then arriving at Liverpool would pay a loss of $6 or $7 the bale to the speculative importer, but, notwithstanding this, the trade at Manchester were low in the stock of the raw material, and our private advices are that consumption seldom looked more promising for an active demand. The Export demand for Goods and Yarns upon Manchester is exceedingly liberal. The official returns to the Board of Trade for September show that the value exported was $18,455,000, against $16,880,000 in September, 1857, and $15,700,000 in September, 1856. The Breadstuff market was quiet. The English Funds closed 98¼ ℘ cent. The London Stock Exchange was dull, and there was a similar inactivity, for the moment, on the French Bourse. Discounts were easy at 2@2¼ ℘ cent., notwithstanding the Bank rate is kept at 3 ℘ cent. In American stocks, the day or two before the steamer sailed, there was a fair response to our quotations to 13th October. The prices, however, are still rather below our market, the exchange being taken into the account, The London *Times* of October 20, says that there "was a general recovery in American Securities and Illinois Central closed at 25@23 discount, showing an advance of $1."

American Railways.	Closing Prices.
Illinois Central 6 ℘ ct., 1875..	80 to 82
Do., 7 ℘ cent., 1875.........	80 to 82
Do., do., Freeland, 1860......	80 to 82
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid....	25 to 33 dis.
Michigan Central 8 ℘ c., 1869.	84 to 86
Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82.	84 to 86
Do., $100 shares...........	50 to 55
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ℘ ct., (sinking fund,) 1885.....	62 to 65 x. c.
Do., $100 shares...........	20 to 25
New-York Central 6 ℘ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883.........	82 to 84
Do., 7 ℘ cent., con. 1864.....	94 to 96
Do., $100 shares...........	75 to 77
New-York and Erie 3d mortgage, 7 ℘ cent., 1883.......	69 to 71
Do., $100 shares...........	14 to 16
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ℘ cent.	90 to 92
Do., 2d mort., 6 ℘ ct. sterl.	88 to 90

The circular of Messrs. BARING remarks:

"There has been some business in the United States Bonds at 95. State Bonds are firm at rather higher prices, and in general there is little for sale. Massachusetts, 101@103. Maryland 5s Sterling in demand at 95. Pennsylvania Inscriptions not to be had under 82; Bonds, 85@86. Virginia 6s Dollar Bonds, 82@84; 5s Sterling, 85@86. Boston City 4½ ℘ cent., 92; Quebec City 6s, 104; Canada, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick scarce. Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds, 90@92; ditto 2d mortgage, 89@91. New-York Central, 92@94. Erie 3d mortgage, 68@70. Illinois Central, 80@81. Freeland, 80@82; shares 25 discount, Michigan Central, 83@85. Panama 7s Sterling, 92."

Mr. SATTERTHWAITE says the response to our market rise has not been very decided.

Of the English Funds the London *Times* City article, Friday P. M., Oct. 29, reports:

"The stock-markets continue without the least sign of animation, and the dullness has been augmented to-day by an increase in the demand for gold for France, which has led to the withdrawal of an amount from the Bank of England, and is likely, in the absence of Australian or American arrivals, to cause a further resort to that establishment. The Turkish loan will likewise absorb 300,000 sovereigns during the next seven days. Meanwhile, however, the new arrangements for a return to specie payments at Vienna will take effect, and there may be some reaction from the disturbance produced in the various continental money markets by the preparations for that event. Consols opened at 98¼@⅜, and experienced a temporary improvement of ⅛, but at the close there were again sellers at 98⅜. For the 10th of November there were buyers at that quotation. After regular hours a tendency was manifested to greater heaviness, owing to a further decline in the rate of exchange on Paris. In the Stock Exchange to-day loans were in more request, in consequence of the foreign settlement, and 2 ℘ cent. was paid: but in the discount market there was, apparently, undiminished abundance.

The Board of Trade Returns for the month ending 30th September last, and the nine months of the present year to that date, have been issued. We subjoin an account of the total declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures in those periods, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two years immediately preceding this:

	For the month.	For nine months.
1856	£10,216,671	£84,906,605
1857	11,068,874	95,735,592
1858	10,713,765	86,310,329

Compared with last year, the present returns show a decrease of £355,111 on the month, and of £9,415,163 on the nine months. Compared with the year 1856, however, the present returns show an increase of £497,094 on the month, and £1,403,724 on the nine months.

The circulation of the private and joint-stock banks in England and Wales for the four weeks ending Sept. 25, combined with the circulation of the Scotch and Irish banks for the same period, and the average circulation of the Bank of England for the four weeks ending Sept. 22, the nearest date furnished by their returns, will give the following results of the circulation of notes in the United Kingdom, when compared with the previous month:

	Aug. 28, 1858.	Sept. 25, 1858.
Bank of England	£20,548,895	£20,121,581
Private Banks	3,126,401	3,224,354
Joint-Stock Banks	2,684,072	2,805,622
Total in England	£26,359,368	£26,151,557
Scotland	3,723,954	3,882,312
Ireland	5,664,962	5,924,797
United Kingdom	£35,748,284	£35,958,666

And as compared with the month ending the 26th of September, 1857, the above returns show an increase of £484,879 in the circulation of [illegible] a decrease of £255,945 in the circulation of the United Kingdom.

On comparing the above with the fixed issues of the several banks, the following is the state of the circulation:

The English private banks are below their fixed issue	£1,180,581
The English joint-stock banks are below their fixed issue	496,735
Total below fixed issue in England	£1,677,316
The Scotch banks are above their fixed issue.	£795,103
The Irish banks are below their fixed issue.	429,697

The average stock of bullion held by the Bank of England in both departments, during the month ending Sept. 22, was £18,404,910, being an increase of £985,466 as compared with the previous month, and an increase of £7,111,305 when compared with the same period last year.

The following are the amounts of specie held by the Scotch and Irish banks during the month ending Sept. 25:

Gold and silver held by the Scotch banks	£2,263,662
Gold and silver held by the Irish banks	2,422,558
Total	£4,686,220

being a decrease of £19,458 as compared with the previous return, and an increase of £842,222 when compared with the corresponding period last year.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 27th of October gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£6,130,265	Inc.	£598,707
Other Deposits	13,331,992	Dec.	476,354
Rest	3,100,999	Inc.	3,386
Government securities	£10,809,467	Unchanged.	
Other securities	14,783,137	Decrease.	31,983
Notes unemployed	11,760,900	Increase.	118,455

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,224,860, being a decrease of £271,305, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,132,476, showing a decrease of £144,084, when compared with the preceding return.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 22d ult.:

Oct.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 23	98	98¼	98⅛	98⅛	98⅜	98⅜
Mon. 25	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98¼	98⅜	98⅛
Tues. 26	98⅛	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98 7-16	98 7-16
Wed. 27	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98½	98⅜	98⅜
Thur. 28	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
Fri. 29	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.
Rec. at Ports	679,000	293,000	539,000	536,000	321,000
Ex. to G. B.	132,000	104,000	62,000	192,000	95,000
Ex. to France	76,000	25,000	50,000	43,000	44,000
Ex. to other F. P.	20,000	16,000	22,000	39,000	19,000
Total Export	228,000	145,000	134,000	274,000	158,000
St'k on hand	446,000	194,000	350,000	294,000	226,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	116,000	44,000	91,000	55,000	66,000
Ex. to G. B.	31,000	17,000	12,000	30,000	22,000
Ex. to France	20,000	6,000	9,000	10,000	6,000
Ex. to other F. P.	9,000	—	7,000	5,000	6,000
Total Exports	60,000	23,000	28,000	45,000	34,000

The Circular this week of Messrs. N. P WRIGHT & Co., remarks of the crop:

"The weather has been wet and cold in the cotton-growing region during the past week, followed by a slight frost on the night of the 5th, a harder one on the 6th, and, as we are informed from New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, and other points, a killing one on the 7th. This information comes simultaneously from the various places, and from so many different parties, that its reliability ought not to be doubted, though we have yet to learn what the effect will be on crop and price. If confirmed, the tendency will be to check the exaggerated opinions which have prevailed, particularly in the Atlantic States, for the past month. As to price the only effect so far is the increased business in New-Orleans yesterday, and a stronger market. The frost has not extended to Savannah, Macon or Augusta. All calculations based upon our present, receipts, as indicative of crop, will probably result in error and disappointment. In the Gulf the opinion is for 3,400,000; in the Atlantic 3,500,000; both will be modified should the further growth of the plant be checked by the reported frost."

Telegraphic intelligence was received to-day, *via* Philadelphia, to the effect that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have directed, by *mandamus*, the levy and collection of taxes in Allegany County for the payment of the interest upon the County Bonds.

We have been requested to publish the following statement, showing the average Net Deposits and Specie held by the Banks for the week ending Nov. 6, 1858, with the per centage of coin to net deposits:

	Net Deposits.	Specie.	Per Centage
New-York	$3,095,540	$991,074	32 1-10
Manhattan	3,621,227	1,074,202	29 7-10
Merchants'	4,494,256	1,627,411	36 2-10
Mechanics'	2,897,848	852,419	29 4-10
Union	941,189	395,132	41 9-10
America	5,754,881	2,284,828	39 7-10
Phenix	2,347,033	614,530	26 2-10
City	1,599,709	694,967	43 4-10
Tradesmen's	680,359	170,393	25
Fulton	1,519,228	198,914	13 1-10
Chemical	2,258,538	735,803	32 6-10
Merchants' Exchange	1,146,593	318,780	28
National	981,640	227,426	23 2-10
Butchers'	1,044,175	198,513	19
Mech. & Traders'	686,186	150,989	22
Greenwich	621,818	109,620	17 6-10
Leather	1,297,860	316,919	24 4-10
Seventh Ward	768,064	187,118	24 3-10
State	2,377,952	1,227,395	51 6-10
American Exchange	5,603,930	1,538,621	27 5-10
Commerce	6,759,482	2,736,296	40 4-10
Broadway	1,883,131	396,037	21
Ocean	1,226,082	475,243	38 8-10
Mercantile	1,986,100	467,487	23 5-10
Pacific	826,193	170,445	20 6-10
Republic	3,331,625	1,350,247	40 5-10
Chatham	301,737	117,318	38 8-10
People's	471,104	117,944	25
North America	892,476	281,544	31 5-10
Hanover	712,150	231,916	32 5-10
Irving	678,671	192,723	28 4-10
Metropolitan	4,841,329	1,198,708	24 8-10
Citizens'	540,907	118,605	21 9-10
Nassau	890,922	243,652	27 3-10
Market	1,105,180	263,128	23 8-10
St. Nicholas	682,949	182,412	26 7-10
Shoe and Leather	3,961,468	616,801	15 6-10
Corn Exchange	993,841	314,764	31 9-10
Continental	2,272,233	503,835	22 2-10
Commonwealth	743,068	211,964	28 5-10
Oriental	379,207	63,647	16 7-10
Marine	544,311	155,156	28 4-10
Atlantic	249,428	69,518	27 9-10
Importers' & Trad.	1,353,882	237,180	17 5-10
Park	3,352,670	1,039,980	31
Artisans'	579,515	145,678	25 1-10

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858

☞ WANTED—$10,000 OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Bonds, due in 1859 or 1862. Apply to
HOFFMAN & TEN BROOK,
No. 2 Hanover-st.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 11—6 P. M.

FLOUR generally more active; better inquiry for the higher grades; receipts limited; sales 440 bbls. WHEAT firmer and more active; sales 5,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 20, and a small parcel of White Canada at $1 28. CORN depressed and less active; sales 500 bushels Western mixed at 74½c.@76c. At the close the tendency was downward. BARLEY drags at reduced rates; sales 4,000 bushels Ontario County inferior at 67c.; 1,000 bushels do. on private terms; 1,000 bushels Canada West at 70c.; 6,000 bushels Winter at 80c., and 800 bushels Canandaigua at 68c. *Shipments to-day*—26,000 bushels Corn; 10,000 bushels Wheat. HOGS—A handsome lot of 103 head State sold at 7c., average 300 lbs. net; 20 do. State at 6⅝c., average 240 lbs. net.; and 100 do. State at 5⅞c.; gross average 5½c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 11—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm with a good demand both for the interior and through shipment; sales 7,500 bbls. at $4 25@$4 37½ for good to choice superfine Wisconsin and Illinois; $4 85@$5 for good extra Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Canada, and $5 50@$5 75 for double extra. WHEAT dull; sales 5,600 bush. Milwaukee club at 90c.; 1,500 bushels white Kentucky at $1 36, and 1,500 bushels stubtail Chicago at 70c. CORN dull and no sales; held above the views of buyers; sellers would be glad to maintain yesterday's rates. BARLEY and RYE dull and heavy. OATS nominal, at 44c. WHISKY—sales at 20c.@20½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—44c. on Flour; 12c. on Wheat, and 11c. on Corn, to New-York. *Receipts for the last 24 hours*—10,322 bbls. Flour; 2,810 bushels Wheat; 5,999 bushels Corn. *Canal Shipments*—8,228 bbls. Flour; 28,140 bushels Wheat; 53,263 bushels Corn; 11,122 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Nov. 11—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT unchanged; sales 7,500 bushels red Illinois at $1 12; 3,000 bushels inferior Chicago on private terms. CORN firm and steady; sales 7,500 bushels very choice Ohio at 70c. *Canal Freights*—Dull; 30c. on Flour, 8½c. on Wheat, 8c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—6,100 bush. Wheat, 1,800 bushels Barley, 1,800 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—4,400 bbls. Flour, 27,300 bushels Wheat, 14,200 bushels Corn, 6,200 bushels Barley, 6,400 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Peas.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 11—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. Extra, $4 75@$5 25. WHISKY advanced to 18½c., under an active demand. HOGS hardly so buoyant, holders being more willing to sell; sales at $6 25@$6 40 ℘ 100 lbs. PROVISIONS unchanged in price, with less doing for future delivery.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 11.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT quiet at 68c. CORN declined to 63c. OATS steady. *Shipments to Buffalo*—16,000 bushels Wheat. *Receipts*—380 bbls. Flour; 14,000 bushels Wheat; 8,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The receipt here to-day of the *Asia's* news unsettled the COTTON market and caused a slight decline, but accurate quotations cannot be given. Some quote Middling at 11⅛c.@11¼c. The sales to-day add up 6,000 bales. SUGAR steady. FLOUR dull. LARD quiet.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 11.

FLOUR is in brisk demand at unchanged prices. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN has an advancing tendency; sales at 75c.@78c. for old White, and 85c. for old Yellow; new White 70c.@71c., and new [illegible]. Provisions firm.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 11.

FLOUR quiet, but firm. WHEAT firm; White, $1 32@$1 35; Red, $1 25. CORN steady; old Yellow, 81½c. and new, 65c.@70c. WHISKY advanced to 22c.@23c.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 2,500 bales, at unchanged prices; middling 11¼c. The market closed quiet.

MOBILE, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 4,000 bales, at 11c.@11¼c. for Middling, the market closing quietly.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DAYS.
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Nov. [illegible]
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. [illegible]
America	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. [illegible]
Circassian	New-York	Galway	Nov. [illegible]
Indian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. [illegible]
Bremen	New-York	Bremen	Nov. [illegible]
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. [illegible]
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	Nov. [illegible]
Vanderbilt	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 27

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Bremen	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 6
Hudson	Bremen	New-York	Nov. 6
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 7
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 10
Prince Albert	Galway	New-York	Nov. 10
Africa	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 13
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. [illegible]

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Moses Taylor	New-York	Aspinwall	Nov. 20
Quaker City	New-Orleans	Minatitlan	Nov. [illegible]

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz	Nov. [illegible]

FOR HAVANA.

Cahawba	New-York	Havana	Nov. 12
Isabel	Charleston	Havana	Nov. [illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Alabama, for Savannah—H. Gowdy, Master E. Gowdy, Miss M. Gowdy, A. S. C. Thursby and mother, Mrs. H. Gowdy, Misses M. C. and S. Gowdy, Miss E. H. Gowdy and 2 servants, F. G. Hubbard, G. Smith, Jno. Hope, D. R. Dillon, W. L. Morgan, M. D. Cleveland, Mrs. O'Hara and servant, Mrs. W. H. Smith and 3 children, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Washburn and daughter, 2 sons and servant, Mr. and Mrs. S. Elliott, infant and servant, A. Barclay, J. Cass, Thos. Gilhooly, J. Cummings, A. Runge, Mrs. Capt. W. Cook, Miss Cook, James Kelly, Jas. McJarahan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lew, child and 2 servants, the Rev. E. T. Winkler, Dr. Winkler, Mrs. Marshall and 2 children, D. Turpin, G. W. Porter and 9 servants, Mr. and Mrs. Dent, infant and servant, Miss Troup, Miss Bryan, Miss Mitchel, Mrs. F. L. Mitchel and 5 children, D. H. B. Troup, J. R. Troup, Miss Kill, R. H. Brown, Miss Brown, Jno. Byne and children, Mrs. Capt. Norton and son, Thos. L. Mitchel, W. W. Fay, Miss M. E. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. James, Dr. Scriven, and 48 in the steerage.

In ship Ivanhoe, for San Francisco—First cabin passengers: Alfred G. Perry, Thomas Fitzgerald, John T. Reeves, Jr., Charles P. Craig.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Asia, from Liverpool—Mr. Tiffany, lady and 2 servants, Miss Trask, Mrs. Myers, Mr. Martindale and lady, Mr. Rogers and lady, child and nurse, Wm. Nelson and lady, Mrs. Kirshaw, Mrs. Matthews, Mr. Welsh, lady and 3 daughters, Mrs. Brigham, Mrs. Yale, R. Hutchinson, Mr. Von Hoffman and lady, Wm. Lees, W. J. Lowerre, A. Goettil, S. Gasquoin, H. Williams, Fredk. Hilton, Capt. Gosset and servant, Mrs. Gosset and infant, Col. Moody and servant, Mr. Loper de la Torse, Thos. Cordukes, Miss E. Lowerre and maid, Miss Byrne, Miss Digby, Mrs. L. H. Brigham and daughter, A. L. Myers, W. J. Myers, Dr. Lee, Mr. White, Master Tiffany, Mr. Harleston, Francis Wood, R. N. Gomdin, J. J. G. Smith, C. Mayer, R. Burnaby, R. W. Hamilton, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Dale, Miss Butt, Francis Tomes and lady, 4 children and nurse, Mr. Thos. Rogers, lady and child, Mrs. Moody, 4 children and nurse, John Cochrane, Mrs. Cochrane, Mr. Elevyn, Mr. Hurlburt, J. F. Schepeler, J. H. Blake, H. Rogers and nephew, John Caldwell, Mr. Woodward, S. D. Mayer, Mr. Walthew, J. A. Edwards, Mr. Butman, Jas. Stewart, G. S. Norris, T. Smith, C. D. Hazen, J. Waldron and brother, the Rev. N. B. Crickmer, Mrs. Crickmer and infant, Mr. Gravenhorst, F. Castro, W. D. Jarvis, C. S. Andrews, V. L. Camp, E. Scarlavour, Sir Francis Sykes and servant, Capt. Sykes, Mr. Feutch, Hy. Sykes, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Ferguson, H. de Olmagu and servant, Mr. Gibney, Mr. Trask and lady, Dr. Fnos and lady, J. D. Vincent, Mr. Lewis, A. Ritter, Capt. Woodberry, Mrs. Trois, Mr. Morse, lady and 4 daughters, Chas. Meyer, Mrs. Coombs and son, J. Hasard, Mrs. Hatch, Miss A. P. Starr, Mr. Greystone, R. Webb, Miss Kate Nathan, S. G. Lyman, Mrs. Watson and child, Wm. Gray, Wm. Moore, Capt. John M. Cahir.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—S. E. Mills, J. D. Vanname, B. B. Botts, Jno. H. Tyler, Hy. Kearney, Mrs. J. Snyder, Geo. Snyder, Mrs. J. Chalmers, G. B. Wilcox, J. W. Vincent, Mrs. R. M. Gray, Mrs. M. E. Emery, R. Taylor, J. J. Donley, Ed. James, Mrs. E. Sparhawk and child, W. H. Allen and lady, P. Lee, Mrs. H. P. Grace, Mrs. Dr. Frost, E. W. Gifford, Capt. J. P. Rodgers, lady and 2 children, and 27 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 43 | Sun sets.... 4 46 | Moon sets.... 10 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 43 | Gov. Island. 0 32 | Hell Gate.... 1 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Ship Yorktown, Meyers, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa, Boonnen Graves & Co.; Emily, (Br.,) Stobb, St. Johns, Geo. Moke & Co.

Brigs Ocean Bird, Peniston, Bermuda, McColl & Frith; Arosetta, (Br.,) Tuzo, Arroyo, McColl & Frith; Cuba, Sawyer, Attakapas, Thompson & Hunter; Lane Otis, Gilchrist, Jacksonville, J. W. Elwell & Co.; A. C. Merryman, Colburn, Mobile, N. H. Brigham; S. French, Parritt, Ponce, P. R., Sturges & Co.; E. Watts, Thompson, Havana, I. B. Gager; Ceylon, Crowell, St. Johns, D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners Geo. Davis, Phillips, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; Four Brothers, Chase, Plymouth, W. W. Baker; J. T. Williams, Curtis, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; W. T. Anderson, Bodine, Fredericksburg, C. H. Pierson; Ann & Susan, Vanderbilt, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; R. Smith, Wilcox, Hartford, J. B. Edwards; C. T. Strong, Liscum, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Orianna, Thatcher, Gibraltar and a market, Merrill & Abbott; Cabot, Hamilton, Boston, J. H. Nickerson; Martha Maria, Ellis, Salem, R. W. Ropes; Pollux, Senhusen, Lisbon, Schlessen & Anderson; C. Colgate, Dickerson, Wilmington, D. C. Murray.

Arrived.

Steamship Asia, Lott, Liverpool Oct. 30, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Oct. 30, at 10½ P. M., passed R. M. steamship Canada. Nov. 1, signaled Norwegian bark Emanuel, from Quebec; also, Br. ship Fi nella. 9th, at 11 A. M., passed a steamship bd. eastward, supposed the Vigo. 10th, 9:40 P. M., passed steamship Persia, hence for Liverpool. Arr. off the Battery at 8:30 A. M.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to H. Ludlam. Thursday morning, at 2 o'clock, passed steamship Roanoke, from New-York, bound to Norfolk.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Brig Belle Poule, Joy, Newburg, for Galveston.

Schr. Alethea, (of New-Haven,) Hervey, Havana Oct. 30. with oranges to T. Gilmartin.

Schr. Robert Caldwell, Hudson, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Medad Platt, Smith, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Davis & Holmes.

Schr. Breeze, Hulse, Sydney, C. B., 7 ds., with coal to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Sunny South, Weeks, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Mathews and Mitchell.

Schr. Wolcott, Parker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Granite State, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Telegraph, Nickerson, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Æolus, (Br.,) Conyers, Turk's Island Oct. 30, with salt to McColl & Frith. Experienced heavy N. E. weather; carried away head-rails, stove bulwarks, split sails, &c.

Schr. Eliza & Rebecca, Price, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Stephen Taber, Cook, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to master.

Schr. Montezuma, Penny, Hamilton, N. C., 6 ds., with shingles to C. M. Fry.

Schr. Ocean Bird, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. A. Hastings, (Br.,) Lowerison, Amherst, N. S., 9 ds., with potatoes to order.

Schr. Cora, Kelly, Portsmouth, mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Superior, Robinson, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Harmonia, Wells, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Justina, Smith, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. J. C. Brooks, Graffan, Portland.

Schr. Sea Lion, Savage, Rockland.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Bartlett, Port Ewen, for Boston.

Schr. W. P. Williams, Jenks, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. C. Calhoun, Hinckley, Hyannis, for Albany.

Schr. Sheriff, Monell, Stamford, with mdse.

Schr. Potomac, Lord, Port Ewen, for Bangor.

Sloop W. D. Mangam, Russell, Taunton, with mdse.

WIND—During the day, from N. W.

Sailed.

Ships Dreadnought, Samuels Liverpool, (and anchored at the S. W. Spit;) Yorktown, Meyers, London; Ivanhoe, Lane, San Francisco.

Memoranda, Disasters, &c.

Supplement XIV for Volume of 1858, giving additions and corrections to the New-York Marine Register, has just been issued. It contains 18 ships, 22 barks, 12 brigs, and 20 schooners, not before enrolled or rated.

QUICK PASSAGE.—Clipper-ship Mandarin, Capt. Perit, of and from this port, arrived at Hong Kong Aug. 25, in 94 days' passage.

The ship Fanny Fosdick, lying in the port of Savannah, was burned to the water's edge, night of 10th inst. She had just completed repairs, and was ready to receive a cargo of cotton. She was built in Orland, Me., in 1854, was 729 tons burden, rated A 2, and was owned principally by Fosdick & Robson, of Rockland.

The propeller Chas. Osgood, ashore in Hell-Gate, lies in a bad position. Two lighters are alongside. She is injured badly.

The schr. Rio, of Dennis, went ashore in Hell-Gate, on the Gridiron, to-day.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 11—Arr. barks Sophia, Walker, Charleston; Eva, Perry, Newport, Wales.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, and consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites in brocatel and hair-cloth, extension dining tables, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, office chairs, shaving stands, gilt frame mirrors, brocatel and lace window curtains, gilt cornices, rosewood marble-top etageres, toilet sets, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, blankets, coverlids, bolster and pillows; crockery, glass and kitchen ware.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.